THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No 55. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Imperial Pow-wow at Salzburg

THE COSTUMES OF THE EMPRESSES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

The Imperial Negotiators on their Way—Napoleon in Robust Health—How the Empresses Were Dressed and Met—French Precautions—General Rejoicings.

FREILASSING, Aug. 18—P. M.—The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were met at the railroad depot by the Emperor of Austria and his consort, the Archdukes Ludwig Victor, William and Franz Carl, the entire French Embassy in Vienna, the Prince Hohenlohe, and a very select company of visitors. Napoleon, who was dressed in plain clothes, appeared hale and hearty.

Eugenie was dressed in a very short white skirt, made with a long body, both trimmed with black. The Empresses of France and Austria kissed immediately on meeting, and were simultaneously presented by their husbands to the visitors, and *vice versa*.

Hearty cheers broke out as the train reached the station, which was decorated very tastefully with the flags of both nations. The waiting-room was resplendent, and exotic plants from Vienna surrounded a magnificent marble statue of the Austrian Empress.

Over two hundred French spies are in Salzburg this day. Fifty of them in disguise were in the depot. This beautiful town, standing in the middle of an amphitheatre of hills, will present to-night a scene of unparalleled grandeur. Bonfires will be lighted on every mountain top, fireworks displayed in every gorge, and imperial salutes simultaneously fired from every fort. Napoleon and Eugenie remain here until Monday. Public opinion is yet divided as to whether the Salzburg meeting will have a political signification or not. The visit will be a very quiet *en famille*.

IMPERIAL MEETING.

First Symptoms of the Peace Movement—Reciprocal Imperial Compliments.

SALZBURG, Aug. 21.—It is stated that the desire felt by the Emperors of France and Austria for the preservation of peace will be manifested by an invitation to the other European powers to join in an agreement which has been entered into between the two sovereigns for the settlement of certain questions. The basis of this agreement is believed to be the maintenance of the treaty of peace signed at Prague.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, on presenting Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, with the Order of the Golden Fleece, eulogized, in presence of the whole court, the services he had rendered the State by re-establishing a good understanding with France. The Emperor Napoleon expressed aloud to the Emperor Francis Joseph his thanks for this declaration. This incident created a great sensation among those present.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Reassuring Reports from the Provinces.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Intelligence of a reassuring character has been received here from Catalonia and Arragon. The armed bands which made their appearance in these provinces had offered no resistance to the troops, and had dispersed.

Throughout the rest of the Peninsula perfect tranquillity prevails.

THE FLOW OF BULLION.

A Daily Accumulation in the London Money Markets—Effects of the Specie Tide.

From the London Times (city article), Aug. 19.

The daily increasing prospect of a long continuance of the accumulation of bullion in all the European money markets fails to produce the slightest effect upon prices, and consols have again been inactive to-day at 94¼ to 94¾ for delivery, and 94¾ to 94⅞ for the account. At the bank there is an almost total absence of discount demand, and in the Stock Exchange and elsewhere it is difficult to obtain even one per cent. for the use of floating balances. From the steadiness of the continental exchanges and the large arrival of silver by the West India mail, it is probable that further amounts of gold will be sent next week into the bank, where there has already been an increase of four millions and a quarter since the beginning of the year, notwithstanding the large orders already executed for grain and the call that has always to be met at this season for the requirements of the harvest and for home and foreign travel. At the Bank of France the addition to the stock of bullion since the 1st of January has been eight millions sterling, and the total now held is exactly five times as large as that at the beginning of 1864. The fact that under these circumstances the spectacle is presented of foreign States of all kinds being unable to raise loans, even of small amount, at seven or eight per cent., and of the shares of public companies which still purport to be earning dividends at rates ranging from five to fifteen per cent. being nearly unsalable on any terms, constitutes a lesson to nations and individuals on the consequences of financial laxity never before enforced on such a scale.

THE DEBT OF ENGLAND.

Statement of the Financial Situation.

From the London Times (city article), August 21.

From the Parliamentary returns just issued it appears that the total funded debt of the United Kingdom on the 31st of March last was £769,541,008, involving an annual charge of £25,890,422, and showing a reduction of debt during the past twelve months of £3,772,225, but an increase of charge to the amount of £63,470. The unfunded debt amounted to £7,956,800, of which £5,656,800 consisted of Exchequer bills, involving a charge of £199,750, and £2,300,000 of Exchequer bonds, involving a charge of £87,250. Compared with the preceding year, the unfunded debt shows a reduction of £230,000. Of the Exchequer bonds, £900,000, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, become payable on the 8th of November next; £1,000,000, at 4 per cent., on the 27th of March next; and £600,000, at 3½ per cent., on the 18th of March, 1869. The total amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded, is £777,497,804.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—A party of New York capitalists, connected with the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, are expected here to-morrow to examine the Southwest Branch Railroad, with a view to its purchase. There has been great rejoicing here over McCoole's victory.

Libel Case in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—The editors of the *Enquirer* were arrested to-day for libel at the instance of Miles Greenwood, the well-known iron founder of this city.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Howard and Pope Must Go—Binckley Again at Work—He is to Justify the President's Charges Against Sheridan and Howard—Congress to Unearth the Grant Correspondence—Apprehended Trouble in Maryland—A Movement to Reinstate Sheridan.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The President is determined to relieve Howard, if what he says on the matter can be believed. He is only waiting to find a man to put in his place.

General Pope can not be considered safe in his position. The President gives out that he will surely remove him. When this occurs Binckley's services will again be brought into requisition, to make a report justifying the President in making the removal.

It is given out that Stanbery's lieutenant, Mr. Binckley, is now engaged in preparing a report on the President's charges against Generals Sheridan and Howard, similar to his report on General Sickles. These reports will be submitted to the Cabinet before being made public, and anything in the cases that may injure Johnson will be suppressed, of course.

Apropos of Binckley, since he has become so famous as an expounder of law and a writer, it is related here that not a long while ago he was made an editorial writer on *The World*, and that the first and only editorial he wrote for that paper was rejected, and the manuscript enclosed to his friend here who had recommended him, asking him if the writer was crazy.

It is not likely that the President will give the Sickles and Grant correspondence. Grant will not let it go to the public, claiming that he has no authority to do so. When Congress meets, however, all these suppressed documents will be exhumed and given to the country. This correspondence, and Grant's letter to Johnson on the removal of Stanton, will probably be the first things called for on the assembling of Congress.

A movement is on foot here, among loyal citizens from Louisiana and Texas, to petition Congress at their next meeting to reinstate General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District. They are of the opinion that the only way this can be done is by impeaching the President.

It is stated this evening, from a trustworthy source, that General Hancock has applied for an extension of thirty days to his time before reporting for duty in New Orleans. The yellow fever is so very prevalent there, that his physicians and friends urge him not to go at the present time, as he would surely be a victim to the disease, especially as he has been so acclimated to the pure air of the prairies.

Prominent citizens from Baltimore state that great apprehension exists among the Unionists of that city in regard to the coming celebration of the anniversary of the battle of North Point, which is to take place in that city on the 8th inst. The militia of Maryland, since Swann's apostacy, is composed mostly of returned Rebel soldiers. Their number is put down at thirty thousand strong. Those regiments made up in Baltimore and adjacent counties are to take part in the coming celebration. So also are several independent regiments, composed mostly of colored men who served in the Union army during the Rebellion. A conflict is anticipated. These Baltimoreans state that the Rebel element in Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, is very great, and they mean mischief if they can make it. They go so far as to express a willingness to obey a summons from Johnson to disperse Congress.

Radical Plans for Deposing the President and Carrying Stanton into the Presidential Chair.

From the N. Y. Herald.

I learn this evening from a gentleman who is generally regarded as having sufficent shrewdness and foresight to see a few moves ahead in the political game, that a little plan has been decided upon in the radical camp to carry Mr. Stanton to the White House. The plan is said to have received its finishing stroke during the visit of Hon. Simon Cameron to this city, which terminated this morning, Mr. Cameron having left for Pennsylvania. I give it as a rumor coming from a radical source.

In carrying out the plan the events, it is said, will occur as follows:—Mr. Stanton will resign as Secretary of War, which will be followed by the resignation of Senator Cameron. Governor Geary will appoint Mr. Stanton United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Mr. Wade will then resign as President of the Senate, and Mr. Stanton will be his successor. The President will be impeached and deposed, and Mr. Stanton will seat himself in the Presidential chair. Mr. Wade will then be re-elected President of the Senate, and Simon Cameron reappointed Senator, vice Stanton, Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Radical Stump Speakers for Virginia.

L. H. Chandler, District Attorney at Norfolk, Va., and L. Edwin Dudley, leave here in a day or two for a political tour in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., under the auspices of the radical Congressional Committee.

The President's Despatches—Grant's Last Order—Pope To Be Displaced—Fred. Douglass to Succeed General Howard.

The radical papers charge that Special Order No. 420, issued by General Grant to District Commanders, is a complete answer to the allegations that the General had receded from the position assumed in the fifth clause of his instructions to General Thomas. A comparison of the two orders will show how far the answer is complete. The instructions to General Thomas were to "execute all orders he may find in force, unless authorized by the General of the Army to amend, alter, or modify them." Order No. 420 says:—Commanders of Districts will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command."

There would seem to be a wide difference between the scope of these two orders. The one requires the execution of all orders regarding registration, election, juries, etc. etc. The other forbids the reappointment to civil offices of persons who had been removed. I understand the President makes no objection to the latter (General Grant's order), whatever he may think of the animus which dictated it. But should General Hancock restore ex-Governor Wells to his office, would it be in contravention of General Grant's order? Wells would not hold his office by virtue of any military appointment, but under the Constitution of Louisiana, and by virtue of his election by the people. The same rule will hold in the case of the Governor of Texas. While these gentlemen would refuse a military appointment to office, I have no doubt they would be pleased at being restored to the offices from which they were deposed by General Sheridan. General Grant will have to remodel Order No. 420.

Some of the correspondents of the radical press have been giving out portions of General Grant's private letter to the President. The General should gratify his friends, and publish the whole letter. The last clause, in which he tells the President that the people will not quietly submit to the removal of Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan, would be particularly interesting to the whole country. The General should favor the country with the complete text.

There has been much surprise expressed at the tone of Gen. Pope's late letter, in which he says, "No conceivable circumstances could induce me to interfere with the general business of the State. The orders to be issued are such as are considered necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction acts, which do not warrant violent changes in the ordinary course of civil business." This altered tone of Gen. Pope could easily be explained if I were authorized to refer to certain very positive instructions which have lately been sent to him. He has seen in the cases of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles the result of arbitrary orders, making "violent changes," and he would avoid the necessity of being "relieved." It is, however, too late. He must again prepare for his "headquarters in the saddle."

It is rumored in high official circles that, should vacancies occur, Fred. Douglass will receive the nomination for the office of Commissioner of Freedmen, while Colonel Parker (Indian), on General Grant's staff, will be placed at the head of the Indian Bureau. Colonel Parker is a gentleman of undoubted ability and fine literary aquirements. Douglass can speak for himself.—*Washington Correspondence of Boston Post.*

Maximilian's Heir.

Augustus Yturbide, the adopted heir of Maximilian, is now at Rosedale, the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Green, on the heights of Georgetown, and is a robust boy, four years old.

The Money Order System.

A brief *resume* of the postal money order system, as conducted by the United States Government, cannot be devoid of interest to the public, although the great masses of the people are ignorant of the principles upon which it is based, if not, indeed, of the existence of such a system.

It is a system designed to benefit the public, as well as to be a source of a prolific revenue to the Government; and for business men, and all others who wish to send small sums of money to a distance, no scheme has ever been devised which provided so effectually for a great public necessity. It is virtually impossible for thousands of persons residing in the country to obtain bank drafts, and the express companies charge exorbitant rates for the transmission of small sums. Many are in the habit of sending money through the mails in registered letters; but it costs twenty cents to have a letter registered, and no security whatever is guaranteed the remitter, while a money order of any amount from one dollar to twenty can be procured for ten cents, and for any sum between twenty and fifty dollars for twenty-five cents, and full security for its transmission guaranteed. The great advantages of this system consist in its moderate fees and the perfect security it affords against fraud or loss. This security is effected by leaving out the name of the person to whom an order is payable, so in the event of its being stolen or lost by accident *in transitu* a party in illegal possession cannot get it cashed. Should an order be lost the owner can obtain a duplicate without delay or difficulty. So absolute, in fact, is the security afforded remitters of funds, that even a postmaster who might attempt to defraud the Government by altering the amount of an order, or by forgery, is morally certain to be detected. The superiority of this system over any other now in existence has been fully demonstrated in Great Britain, where it has been in successful operation for a number of years. The system was commenced upon the 1st of November, 1864, with one hundred and forty-two offices, and it appears on the 30th of June, 1865, that $1,360,122 had been transmitted, the revenue accruing from which amounted to $11,534. In 1866 the number of offices had been increased to four hundred and seventy-three, and the amount of business done that year amounted to an aggregate of $3,977,259, and the fees $35,779.

In his report for the fiscal year of 1867, H. J. Anderson, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, stated that the experiment had eventuated satisfactorily, having paid all expenses and left a surplus in the hands of the Government. With the addition of new offices and the increasing popularity of the system with the people, this branch of the postal service has increased more than a thousand fold, and is still increasing in a rapid ratio; and there can be no reasonable doubt that it is destined at no distant day to add largely to the revenues of the Government. In 1867 the number of offices was 767, except in the last quarter of the fiscal year, when sixty-eight more were added. The precise amount of business done during the last year has not yet transpired, owing to unavoidable delay in the Pacific mails; enough is known, however, to make the estimate of $10,000,000 a safe one, and the amount will probably be in excess of that, which is nearly treble the amount of the previous year. By an act of Congress four hundred more offices will be in operation in the year 1868, making a total of twelve hundred and thirty-five offices; and should the business of this department increase in the same ratio as heretofore, twenty millions of dollars will be a moderate estimate for the present fiscal year (1868).

The department check is thorough in every respect, and fraud is utterly impossible. Each postmaster is obliged by law to furnish the department with a weekly statement of business done at his office, and if there be the slightest error in his accounts he is at once notified thereof. Dr. C. F. MacDonald is Superintendent of the Money-Order Office of the Post-Office Department, and with a staff of six able clerks he makes a preliminary examination of all statements received, and exercises a general supervision over the system.

In the Auditor's office John Lynch, of Indiana, is chief of the money order division, a gentleman whose experience and abilities eminently qualify him for his responsible position. Associated with Mr. Lynch are twenty-two clerks. During the last fiscal year the Post Office of New York city has issued 11,817 orders; and paid 86,079 orders. For orders drawn on that office $1,387,917 has been paid, and for orders issued $312,997 received.

THE GREAT GOLD CASE.

All That Glitters is Not Gold—No Offer to Sell Proven, and the Prisoners Discharged.

The *Times* of yesterday detailed at length the operations of four Spaniards and one Mexican, who were endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of metal bars which they represented to be Mexican gold, and insinuated through one of their number that it had been stolen from Mexico. The report of yesterday also stated the arrest of the five men by Sergeant O'Brien and Officers Clinton and Woods, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and their production on Sunday before Justice Kelvin, acting at Jefferson Market Police Court, who remanded them to the Station House until yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

During yesterday morning Sergeant O'Brien continued his investigation into the nature of the metal he had captured, and by dint of considerable detective skill not only became satisfied on that point, but also found where and under what circumstances it had been manufactured. After a silence as long continued as it was profound and provoking, two of the men at last admitted not only that the metal was bogus, but, in response to some of those persuasive powers with which a Metropolitan detective is gifted, they offered to show where the metal that glitters, and yet is not gold, was made. The offer was accepted, and Officer Clinton accompanied the men on the mission. They came to a halt at the brass founding establishment of James Gallagher, No. 87 Centre street, near Leonard street, and an inspection of the books showed that some time ago some Spaniards called and desired an amalgam of copper, zinc, and lead, according to a formula they presented, to be made into bars, for which they furnished the pattern. They were very particular in their instructions, and the founder, though marvelling at their nicety and wondering to what use they could put the compound in that queer shape, finished the job at last to their satisfaction, and they carried the stuff away. When the metal left the founder's hands it was a dull brown color, and presented none of the appearance of gold. Where and how it put on the garb of false pretense, and took the semblance of the precious metal, is a secret our detectives have not yet been able to penetrate, and is a subject upon which the prisoners are reticent to the degree of dullness.

On yesterday afternoon the prisoners were brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the story as related in the *Times* of yesterday was told him by Sergeant O'Brien, Officer Clinton, and Mr. Packer. The man Gonzales had failed to make his appearance, and Officer Clinton went off to find him, the prisoners meantime being remanded to the cage. It was apparent, however, as was intimated in the report of yesterday, that legally there was no case against them. They had managed the affair with considerable cunning, and by persistently refusing to show the metal, they have defeated the officers in their attempt to fully entangle them. Neither Gonzales, nor O'Brien, nor Packer can swear that the bogus metal found in their possession was that the sale of which they were endeavoring to negotiate, and its mere possession being no offense at law, they have escaped.

At a late hour in the afternoon, Officer Clinton returned to Court and reported that he had been unable to find Gonzales, and the officers being willing to admit that he had never seen the metal, Justice Ledwith ordered that the prisoners Erique Fernandez, Manuel Brodrick Manuel Montes, Placido Gracio, and Manuel Paris be discharged, and their counsel inquiring "What about our gold?" the base metal was surrendered to them.

The man Manuel Paris did not leave the court-room with his comrades, being held by the officers upon the charge of stabbing one Philip Deelet, on the 22d of June, 1866, in this city; Paris, it is claimed, having been admitted to bail, forfeited his bond by non-appearance, and the police have never since been able to find him.—*N. Y. Times.*

ANOTHER NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Young Man Stabbed—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer.

A horrible murder was perpetrated at Boonton, N. J., on Saturday evening last, and intense excitement is manifested throughout the State in consequence. A young man named Kean Carroll was found lying in the street in that place on Saturday evening, in a dying condition from loss of blood. Young Carroll was only twenty-one years of age. Shortly after being picked up and carried into a place of rest, he died from the result of a stab which he had received. Before dying he said that one John Dempsey was the perpetrator of the deed, and this man was subsequently arrested. The facts cannot yet be definitely ascertained, as the statements of the dying man were very indefinite and confused. There may have been a previous quarrel between the two or there may have not; it is difficult to determine. Sifting as well as we can the statements of the victim, it appears that he was assaulted by, or entered into conflict with, his antagonist on the street in which he was subsequently found. At first, as we gather from the incoherent story of the young man, it was a hand-to-hand struggle with the naked fists, in which each strove manfully for the mastery. From one side of the pavement to the other they reeled, close locked in each other's arms, each striving desperately for the victory. Then they burst, or rather staggered, apart, as though by preconcert, and Carroll saw something glittering, knife-like, in his opponent's hand. Perhaps he drew, or had already drawn, some weapon in his own behalf; but this, at present, is not known. There was another close and another struggle. Backwards and forwards again they reeled in the desperation of deadly fight, until at last the knife of the stranger was driven into the side of the victim; and the latter was left, where he was found, senseless on the sidewalk. Carroll insisted upon the truth of the first statement implicating Dempsey, and then expired. The prisoner, Dempsey, is about forty years of age, and is a resident of Boonton. His clothing and hands were stained with blood; but he denies the accusation. The people have hardly recovered from the excitement occasioned by the execution of Bridget Durgin, the Cortlandt murderess, when this fresh tragedy comes upon them; and the sensation occasioned by this tragic affair in Boonton is intense and widespread.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Jennings Estate in England.

The following letter appears in the London *Times:*—

"Your American correspondent of Philadelphia, who writes concerning the claims by Americans of estates in England belonging to the names of 'Wilbraham' and 'Dudley,' is in error in some particulars. The coming over to England by lawyers in 1854 and other years, refers to the great domestic question of the heirship to that which is very widely known as the 'Great Jennings property,' from which Dickens is understood to have derived his famous 'Jarndyce v. Jarndyce,' and concerning which repeated advertisements and allusions appear from time to time in your own paper. This enormous property, variously estimated at from two to seven millions sterling, and including estates in eleven counties in England and money in all the old banks in London, is still in vigorous dispute. It was left by an extraordinary miser named William Jennings, described in the *Annual Register* of 1798 as the 'richest commoner in England.' He was born in 1701, and died at his seat, Acton Hall, near Long Melford, Suffolk, instanced as one of the most splendid private edifices in Great Britain, and boasting a ball-room (which was never once used) constructed at a cost of £30,000. Notwithstanding his incalculable wealth, so mean were the habits of this old man that he lived in the underground story of his great house, permitting, for the space of nearly thirty years, the approach of no woman. He died unmarried and childless, and left no will. The Baroness Howe, daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Howe, took possession of the old man's property, through a claim of intermarriage between a member of the Jennings family with that of the Curzons. Administration was, however, not granted for eighteen years—a significant fact.

"William Jennings was the godson of King William III, and served as a page to that monarch. In connection also with his family at this period were Sarah Jennings, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough; Frances Jennings (her sister), Marchioness of Tyrconnel, wife of Richard Talbot, the Lord Deputy of Ireland for King James II; and, little as it is supposed—Miss Hills, afterwards the famous rival and successor of the Duchess in the affection and favor of Queen Anne—Mrs. Masham, in reality the creator of the fortunes of Harley, Earl of Oxford. Mrs. Masham was a cousin of the Duchess of Marlborough, and was introduced at court by her. Frances, the Marchioness of Tyrconnel, was, in the days of her distress, the celebrated 'white milliner' appearing in the domestic history of George I, and commemorated in a modern comedy. Soame Jenyns, the philosopher, and Constantine Jennings (there are eleven different ways of spelling the name), the possessor of three fortunes, who, notwithstanding, died in poverty, in 1813, in the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, and who is known as 'Dog Jennings,' on account of his purchase of 'Alcibiades' Dog,' were also of this family. The supposed figure of 'Alcibiades' Dog' cost two thousand guineas. However, the public interest in regard to property and a story which read more like romance than plain matter of fact, rests in the circumstance that the property is still in litigation, new claimants appearing every day. The Earl Howe, Earl Beauchamp, and other members of aristocratic rank, claiming affinity (though remote) with the original family, are in possession, although the claim has been always protested against, of this extensive property. Altogether, this attraction of the great property lying open to heirship of some persons undiscovered yet, if at all discoverable, draws claimants not only from the United States, but, to my familiar knowledge, from the Cape of Good Hope, India, and Australia. I omit Ireland and Canada, which countries have sent to England claimants in profusion, with the proper proportion of lawyers and pedigree fanciers. Such is a story of wealth.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HARGRAVE JENNINGS.

"London, August 17."

The Great Republic for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The steamer Great Republic, for China and Japan, which sails to-morrow, will have six hundred tons freight, $1,000,000 in treasure, forty cabin and six hundred and forty steerage passengers.

A BOY SUICIDE.—Francis Tingle, only ten years of age, drowned himself in the Pottery Reservoir at Swinton, England, a few days since, under fear of punishment for misappropriation of money with which he had been entrusted to make a small purchase.

A LIVELY RAILROAD.—Sixty-one trains are run daily between London and Manchester, and one-half are run in excess of the requirement of the traffic. The excess of train miles is upwards of 2,000,000, run at a cost exceeding £235,000 a year.

SECOND EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 3—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 73⅜; Erie Railroad, 45; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Great Western Railroad, 23¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—Noon.—Cotton is firm, but there is not much doing; the sales are estimated at 8000 bales. The quotations are unaltered.

Refined petroleum, 1s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—Petroleum closed last evening at 48½f. To-day the market is weak.

The City of Paris Arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—The steamer City of Paris, from New York on the 24th ult., arrived this morning.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—United States Five-twenties are firmer; Great Western Railroad has declined to 23; Erie Railroad, 45¼; other securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—Corn is quoted at 34s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d.

Beef, 147s. 6.; Common Rosin, 7s. 6.; Lard, 51s. 6d.

The Hammonia Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON Sept., 3.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York on the 24th, arrived at noon, en route for Hamburg.

Escape of a Lunatic.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 3.—John D. Jackson, who attempted to kill his father, Joseph H. Jackson, in this city, a short time since, made his escape from the Utica Lunatic Asylum on Saturday last. The people here are much excited about it, as it is known that young Jackson was determined to shoot down his father at sight.

Return of Ex-Governor Curtin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The steamship Guiding Star, from Havre, via Falmouth, arrived here this morning. Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is a passenger.

Base Ball at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 3.—The Wreckless Base Ball Club of this place, played a game with a picked nine from Philadelphia to-day, beating the latter eighteen runs.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 27c. Flour dull; sales of 6600 barrels; State, $6·65@10·90; Ohio, $8·30@7·60; Western, $6·56@12·60; Southern, $9@13; Canada Flour, $12@12·50. Wheat heavy; sales of 3500 bushels; white California $2·80. Corn declined. Oats declined 2@3c.; Western, 65@67c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $23·52@23·80. Lard dull at 13@14c.

Political Items.

A NEW TICKET.—The *Labor Union*, published at Grand Rapids, Mich., has the following ticket at its editorial head:—

EIGHT HOUR TICKET FOR 1868.
(Subject to the decision of the people.)
For President of the United States of America,
NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
For President of the United States of England, Ireland, and Scotland,
JOHN BRIGHT.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.—The aggregates show one hundred and ten thousand whites to ninety thousand blacks, with a number of counties to hear from that will increase the preponderance of the former.

CALIFORNIA.—The State election in California takes place to-morrow. The following are the regular tickets in the field:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor	Geo. C. Gorham.	Henry H. Haight.
Lieut.-Governor	John P. Jones.	William Holden.
Secretary State	Wm. H. Parks.	H. L. Nichols.
Comptroller	Josiah Howell.	Robert Watt.
Treasurer	Rom. Pacheco.	Antonio F. Coronel.
Surveyor-Gen'l	Chas. F. Reed.	John W. Enst.
Attorney-Gen'l	S. G. McCullough.	Joseph Hamilton.
Harbor Com'r	Charles Clayton.	James H. Cutter.
Clerk Sup. Court	E. G. Waite.	George Seckel.
State Printer	D. G. McCarthy.	D. W. Gelwicks.
Just. Sup. Court	John Currey.	Royal T. Sprague.
Sup. Public Ins.	John Swett.	O. P. Fitzgerald.
Congress	1. Tim. G. Phelps.	S. B. Axtell.
	2. William Higby.	James W. Coffroth.
	3. Chan'r Harrison.	James A. Johnson.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read. In the case of the City vs. Fields et al., a motion for a special injunction to restrain the defendants from acting as Commissioners of the South Street bridge business, before reported, the Judge in very few words dismissed the bill this morning.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT IN BROAD STREET.

A bill in equity, praying a special injunction to relieve property owners in Broad street from the costs of the Nicholson pavement, and to restrain the defendant from laying the said pavement in Broad street, between Willow street and Columbia avenue, was filed and argued.

Michael Bouvier et al. vs the City of Philadelphia. Morton McMichael, Mayor of the said city; William W. Smedley, Nathan Spering, and Henry B. Bobb, Commissioners of Highways; Strickland Kneass, Chief Engineer of the said city; Charles E. Jenkins and Jonathan Taylor.

Among the points advanced in Mr. Guillon's argument were the following:—First, While great expense is put upon the citizens of Philadelphia, there is no security for the money taken from them: and Second, That since Bouvier had by the consent of the city paved Broad street, in front of his property, at his own expense, the city could not justly take up that pavement, and destroy his work, without giving him any compensation whatever.

In reference to this first point the Judge said that Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia are bound to secure the citizens whose property they take to carry out any object; it was very unwise in Councils to incur an expense of $170,000 without requiring security—such a thing was heretofore unheard of.

David W. Sellers, Esq., representing Jenkins and Taylor, followed, and argued that, in the first place, in a matter like this, left by statute so completely to the discretion of City Councils this Court should not interfere; secondly, that security in the case had not been required, because the work itself was of a nature that afforded an ample security to all concerned, but that if security were demanded it would be readily given. The work complained of is done by the power of an act of Assembly, and there is no jurisdiction in this forum.

The power of imposing the costs of paving upon property owners lies with the Legislature, and therefore is not a subject of review. If the power to take up and lay down pavements rests in the city, the style of the pavement is alone with the city.

It has always been the custom for the city, where it intended to lay new pavements, to take the cobble stones, and in many instances to sell them, and only replacing them by some others, new ones, without it ever being asked who were the owners of them. And it is only so done in this case.

Mr. Lyon followed in behalf of the city, and said that he did not understand that the city was to pay for this work—that the contractors were to look to the city; but if such was the case, joined with the plaintiffs, and asked that the injunction be granted.

At the close of our report the argument had not been concluded. Constant Guillou for plaintiffs.

James Lynd for city, and S. Kneass, William P. Merrick, William McMichael, and David W. Sellers for Jenkins and Taylor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The United States vs. One steam engine and boiler, etc. John J. Phillips, claimant. Before reported. The claimant set up that he had not violated the law, that he had always made true and correct returns of his business, and that the allegations on the part of the United States were entirely untrue. On trial. Cuyler and McAndrew for claimant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for several days past, continue in fair demand. 99¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 107 @107⅛ for August and June 7·30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; and 108⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51 94-100, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; Minehill, 57½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 57, a slight advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, no change. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing; 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 238 for North America; 57 for Northern Liberties; 51½ for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 120 for Fradesmen's; 70 for Corn Exchange, and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46½, an advance of ½. 16 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 140⅞; 12 M., 141¼; 1 P. M., 141⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa. 6s, W. L. reg.	101¼	5 sh Leh V R	57
$2000 C & Am 6s, '75	91½	100 sh Leh N Stk	40⅝
100 sh Read R	55	100 sh Phila & Erie	28¾
300 do	55	50 sh Leh V R	57
20 sh Penna R	53½	50 sh McIlhenny	⅝
10 sh Minehill R	57¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾ @112; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¼@110; do., 1865, 110⅛@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅜@107½; do., July, 107⅜@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅜@119; do., December, 1864, 117⅜@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Aug. 1865, 115⅛@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. October, 1865, 114⅛@115⅛; Gold, 141¼@141¾. Silver, 134@136.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881 110¾@111; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@110; do., 1865, 110⅛@111¼; do., July, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 141¼@141⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110⅛@111¼; do., July, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 141¼@141⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110⅛@111¼; do., new, 108¼@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115⅛; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 141@141¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 3.—There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and prices rule in favor of buyers. For shipment there is nothing doing, and the sales for the supply of the local trade are in small lots, as they buy only from hand to mouth. A few hundred barrels were taken at $7@7·50 for superfine, $8@8·50 for old stock extra, $9@10 for new do. do., $11@12 for new wheat extra family, $11@12·50 for Northwestern do do., the latter rate for fancy, and choice brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·50@9 ⅌ bbl. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being no demand except for prime qualities, which are in small supply. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at $2·25@2·45. White ranges from $2·50 to 2·75. Rye is scarce and in fair demand. Sales of 1000 bushels at $1·50@

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and Public Opinion.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Public opinion is only private opinion in the aggregate. Our many readers, now arrogantly rejoicing in minds of their own, will be interested in knowing what is about to happen to them in the matter of their intellectualities. The Presidential instrument, the *National Intelligencer* is amiable enough to let us into the secret beforehand. Public opinion, heretofore showing itself obtuse, wayward, and insufferably independent, is to be taken in hand by Dr. Andrew Johnson. "It must be startled," says the official journal, "into the support of the right, and not coaxed." His Excellency, then, is about to discard the *suaviter in modo*, and to resort to the *fortiter in re*. This announcement fills us with the greater apprehension because we have never remarked any peculiar amiability in the President's demeanor, anything particularly persuasive in his speeches, any preponderance of emolient saponaceousness in his policy. If, heretofore, we have been "coaxed," it has surely been without our knowing it. We were rather than else laboring under the impression that we had been bullied; but now that we know how tenderly we have been treated, and how deaf we have been to the voice of the charmer, we hasten to record our gratitude, the rather because we have a constitutional objection to being startled, which is the euphonic phrase, we suppose, for being scared. The President, it appears, is to lay down the serene torch of policy and take up the pumpkin-lantern of intimidation. He is to cry "Boo!" with such a sudden sonorousness that a majority of those Americans whose auditory nerves are delicate will presently be in fits. He is to exhibit himself in all his terrors, as a village loafer wraps himself in a sheet, and plays ghost up and down a cemetery. In short, we, the people, are to be "startled," not out of but into our propriety, and we might as well begin to take little prophylactic doses of valerian at once.

We have great faith in the President's power of "startling," but we believe that he will need it all. The truth is, we have been "startled" so often that we are getting to be like the peppery gentleman in "Dombey & Son"—"tough, sir, devilish tough." We have lived a long time in a chronic condition of astonishment, and if the Executive has any "fantastic tricks" in reserve for the demonstration of his "brief authority," all we have to say is that the angels had better be getting out their pocket-handkerchiefs. Forewarned, however, we shall be forearmed. There is only one way which occurs to us, in which the President can astonish the people. If he would but show the least morsel of modesty, the minutest diminution of self-confidence, the faintest memory of his old professions, the least symptom of emerging from the political muddle in which he is floundering, the simplest symptom of returning regard for the people's representatives, we promise for ourselves and for our readers to be startled to his heart's content. The least token of such a regeneration would fill us with awe like a miracle. We suppose that it would be of small use for us, in the name of our fellow-citizens, to ask for mercy. "Suffer and be strong," "grin and bear it"—these are seasonable proverbs. The advantage of preserving a certain stiffness in the upper lip we need not dwell upon. If hope refuses any longer to sprig in the human breast, she must be touched up artificially. We shall know what the President intends when he comes to what his mouthpiece calls "prompt, decided action." 'Tis an old-womanly weakness, but we confess to a curiosity to know what is to happen next. Except in cases of actual execution, anything is more tolerable than suspense.

As citizens of the United States, we were beginning to feel a little wounded pride at the organ's overture. We have had such a respect for public opinion, have so trusted it, have so believed it, have so looked to it in all emergencies, that we found it hard to give it up. But we suppose that we must have been mistaken. Public opinion is a humbug, a whim, a notion—it is clay in the hands of the potter; it is a ball of wax; it is a chameleon taking its hue from the breath of Mr. Johnson's nostrils; it is a mocking bird whistling the tunes which he may please to teach it; it is a timid, wavering, blundering, and cowardly sentiment, to be controlled without difficulty by spectres, and hobgoblins, and gorgons, and dire chimeras, and squeaking and gibbering, and mysterious, portentous, oracular, and badly-written misleading articles in the *National Intelligencer*. Public opinion is feeble and flabby, and must be stiffened up. Public opinion is erratic, and must be set in the right path. Public opinion is wilful, and must be "startled." Bring on your bears!

Maryland and Michigan—The Irrepressible Conflict.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention was composed chiefly of returned Rebel soldiers or of Democrats of the Copperhead class. Its proceedings attracted very little attention, compared with the Republican Convention in Michigan. While the latter dealt with fresh, living questions, and while many of its decisions were reported over the whole country, the Democratic pro-Rebel Convention at Annapolis was hardly noticed beyond the boundaries of its own State. Maryland, clinging to the dead body of slavery, is almost hidden from the public gaze by Michigan advancing into the mid-day light of perfect liberty.

The Maryland Convention performed its work as if its members felt that they were still fighting for "the lost cause." They attacked the Union office-holders of the State with as much reckless impetuosity as Lee's veterans in their last desperate assault upon the Union lines before Petersburg. They framed their constitution apparently for no other purpose than to obtain the State and local offices now held by Union men. They have admitted all the returned Rebels to the suffrage, and excluded from it all colored men. They established no test of loyalty. On the contrary, they have made disloyalty the test of suffrage, by excluding colored Union soldiers from the use of the ballot-box. While white Rebels, who fought under Lee, or who stood on the picket line around Andersonville, or guarded Libby, are admitted to vote, the colored men who fought under Grant, and aided in the defense of Washington and Baltimore, are denied that right. They are denied even the right of admission to the witness-box, except as a temporary and special favor. The Convention has placed all the colored people of Maryland at the mercy of a white, pro-Rebel Legislature. No security of the least value is given in the new Constitution to negroes for either life, liberty, or property. Even the present laws of the State in regard to negro apprentices may remain unchanged. Negro children may be wrested from their parents and hired out to their late owners. Thousands of cases of this kind have recently occurred in Calvert, Anne Arundel, and other counties. The Civil Rights bill passed by Congress stopped this practice to some extent; but Maryland judges and juries refuse in many cases to enforce that law. Many local laws of a similar character to the State Apprentice law exist and are enforced. For instance, in several counties negroes are not permitted to deal in merchandise unless recommended by a certain number of white freeholders; and if a white man, in some places, employs a colored clerk, he is liable to a fine of $50. In one county negroes are not permitted to hold public meetings, except on days fixed by their late masters. Negroes convicted of crime may be sold into slavery for a term of years. These and other laws of like character disgrace the statute-book of Maryland, and the new Constitution does not hold out, so far as we have seen, any prospect of improvement. The fact that it leaves the Legislature at liberty to take away at any time from the negroes the right to the witness-box, and that it authorizes an appeal to Congress for compensation for slaves, is very strong evidence in support of the charge that the Democratic party in Maryland would re-establish slavery in its worst form to-morrow, if it had the power and courage.

But the Maryland Democrats hold on to the shadow of slavery, and grasp after its substance with an eagerness and a nervousness which are the sure signs of weakness and final failure. The Convention has given the people only until September 18th to examine the new Constitution. They have ordered an election in Baltimore on October 23, with the design, it is said, of getting immediate possession of the local government. This gain would aid in carrying out the proposed revolution in other departments. The short duration of the canvass, lasting only thirty days (from August 17 to September 18); the fact that the Democrats are certain to carry the State, and the haste to complete the subsequent changes among officeholders, show that the ruling party is afraid of Congress coming to the rescue of the Union men of the State. The returned Rebels of Maryland are hurrying to the capture of the local government of their native State with the same speed that Lee's army rushed towards Lynchburg. Will Congress intercept this attempt to take up a new defensive position, as Grant intercepted Lee? That is the leading question at present before the people of Maryland.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has not shown any sign of being afraid either of its own people or of the general Government. They closed their labors on August 22, and they have given the public until the first Monday in April, 1868, to examine their work. This is a political campaign of seven months to one month in Maryland. The new Michigan Constitution will be adopted at leisure, and will be permanent, while Maryland will adopt its new Constitution in haste, and will repent at leisure.

The new Michigan Constitution establishes impartial manhood suffrage. It makes no allusion to color. It admits to the ballot-box all the males in the State over twenty-one, who are citizens of the United States, who have been residents in this country two years and a half, and have declared their intentions, and who have resided in the State three months, and in the ward or district ten days preceding the election. It excludes only women and idiots and insane persons. It admits paupers, prisoners, and all colored men, whether negroes or Indians or any other nationality, possessing the qualifications already stated; and this section takes effect with the Constitution on July 1, 1868. The same impartiality and liberality which are exhibited in the article regarding the elective franchise pervade the whole document. The Bill of Rights begins with the declaration that all political power is inherent in the people, and this spirit runs through every section. The interests of the people—the whole people—are the first and last subjects of consideration. The article which forms the termination of the body of the Constitution is on exemptions from taxation. It secures to every resident in the State personal property to the amount of $500, and a homestead not exceeding forty acres and worth not more than $2500, free from sale for debt. Even the poor man who does not own a farm is protected in the possession of the house in which he lives. Widows are guaranteed their husbands' homesteads during the minority of their children. All women are protected in the exclusive possession and use of their own property. The whole framework of State and local governments is constructed so that the people have full and immediate control over their servants. The Constitution is, in short, an expansion of the declaration that all men are created equal and have inalienable rights, "among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It contains no clauses, like that of Maryland, calculated to repel immigrants, or to prevent the increase of wealth, or to diminish the sum of public happiness. Even the prohibitory liquor clause may be regarded as a voluntary State temperance pledge, which is submitted to the people as a separate question, and which, if taken, is to be kept only so long as it is considered to be for the general welfare. It is, at least, an earnest if not wise attempt to banish, as far as practicable, poverty and crime from the State. And however objectionable prohibition may be in itself, or however unsuitable it may be for many States, it is certainly less questionable than the downward path of Maryland towards slavery, rebellion, and all other crimes.

Judging from the new Constitutions now before the people of Michigan and of Maryland, "the irrepressible conflict" between liberty and slavery still continues. It is not possible for two States, with Constitutions conflicting in so many important points, to remain permanently connected together under one general Government. One of the two must change its Constitution within a few years, either voluntarily or under duress. If the past be any guide to the future, we may safely predict a change in the new Constitution of Maryland at no distant day. No State in the Union has so frequently amended its fundamental law, and yet in no State is that law more defective. Another change will probably be a comparatively easy matter. After amending their Constitution at least fourteen times since 1776, the people of Maryland are not likely to be very stubborn in resisting other modifications, even though they come from outside, in the shape of a Federal amendment, and be forced upon the State with the design of making its fundamental law harmonize with the amended Constitutions of other States and of the United States.

Governor Orr Sees a Light.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. James L. Orr is a very fair specimen of a Southern politician of the old school—better than the average, decidedly. In the bad, old times, he was not a No. 1 fire-eater. He was not a Nullifier, we believe, in the days of Jackson, Calhoun, and McDuffie. He was for "cooperation"—that is, really against secession in 1851. He went out with South Carolina in 1861, but was not among those who forced the act. And, though a "Conservative," he has not chosen to take his place among those who utterly refuse to be reconstructed since 1865.

Governor Orr, we observe, has been making a speech at Belton, South Carolina, wherein he advises his conservative brethren to register and vote. So far, so good. And we are neither offended nor alarmed at his reported suggestion, as an argument for so doing, that "the attitude (?) of the negro in the Convention and the Legislature will produce a wonderful reaction in favor of the South throughout the North."

The telegraph is too saving of its words. We wish it had been more lucid at the expense of being a trifle more copious. Whether it be the admirable or the scandalous behavior of our friend Pompey from which the Governor anticipates such good results, doth not certainly appear; but we apprehend that he hopes for good—from the black's behavior in office being so bad. In other words, Pompey, who was a model of deportment while kept in his place behind Massa's chair, will play "fantastic tricks before high Heaven" when exalted to a seat in convention or Senate, and thus turn the stomach of the North. Pompey will thereupon be ordered to resume his old and fit position in the cabin, the cotton-field, and behind Massa's chair, and "the King shall come by his own again."

Such, we believe, is the latest born hope of the unreconstructed, which is impelling them to say quietly to each other, "Let us give the North a surfeit of niggers. Let us serve them up stewed, broiled, fried, roasted, and fricaseed, until her gorge rises at them. Since we cannot ourselves gain access to Convention or Congress, because of the registry and the iron-clad oath, let us elect a big buck nigger to every seat we can fill, and see how the radicals will relish their company."

We have already said that the idea was a good one, and we hope to see it generally adopted. The cards of the very few Southern blacks who have announced themselves candidates for responsible positions are replete with modesty, patriotism, and good sense. They are firm in the assertion of equal human rights, but they are kindly, appeasing, and (in the truest sense) conservative. If thirty negroes shall be sent to Congress from the South, we shall confidently count on the votes of at least twenty-five of them for universal amnesty, thorough pacification, and the restoration to political rights of all who have conducted as became good citizens since the collapse of the Rebellion. We have seen representatives of the South in Congress (not all, but some) whose manners and bearing reflected little credit on their constituents. If John T. Harris, Robert Small, and other gentlemen of color, shall now be sent instead of those, we confidently anticipate a decided improvement on their predecessors of 1848–60. We beg the unreconstructed to send us as many of these as possible.

Napoleon's Circular and Speeches—Do They Mean Peace?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Marquis de Moustier, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the representatives of the empire at foreign courts on the subject of the relations of Napoleon's Government towards the other continental powers. The official document, dated September 1, is reassuring, the Minister asserting that the "auspicious meeting" at Salzburg should be regarded as "a fresh pledge of the maintenance of peace."

The Emperor of the French, it must be admitted, is no idler. The exhausting labors inseparable from the Exhibition and the entertainment of illustrious potentates and princes being virtually ended, he does not court repose. In place of setting out at once for Biarritz, to rest and drink in health from the invigorating sea breezes, he goes forth to meet his imperial brother of Austria on the twofold mission of condolence and diplomacy. The Salzburg conference ended, whether to his entire satisfaction or not we cannot tell, he proceeds to the camp at Chalons, where he amuses himself, and all the world besides, in the double exercise of reviewing his troops and making soup for his officers. This done, he is in no hurry to get home. Halting at different stations by the way, particularly at Arras, at Lille, and Amiens, he busies himself feeling the pulse of the manufacturing population, receives loyal addresses, and delivers speeches in reply, full to the brim of pacific assurances. The question which naturally arises to every thinking man's lips is, what does all this mean? To answer this question directly most men find it difficult. Of all men living the man Napoleon is the least easily read. The "Sphynx of the Tuileries" is a name by no means inaptly applied. The oracle seldom opens his mouth, and when he does speak we seem to be as far from a knowledge of his thoughts as ever. Talleyrand was never more successful than he in making speech the means, not of expressing, but of concealing thought. The Salzburg conference was certainly ominous of danger, and there are many who persist in thinking that the fruit of it cannot be other than bitter. The visit to the camp at Chalons was not more reassuring. The disposition manifested to feel the public pulse at Arras is, to say the least of it, equally suspicious. But what are we to make of these repeated assurances of peace? At the close of the Salzburg meeting it was announced, evidently with imperial sanction, that the peace of Europe was now secured. The speech at Arras was of doubtful significance, and might mean either peace or war. The speeches at Lille and Amiens have both of them been eminently pacific, and the Foreign Office circular is in the same vein. What, then, is the conclusion to be arrived at?

The conclusion to which we feel ourselves driven by a review of the entire situation is, that Napoleon is desirous of peace; that he has convinced himself that the French people are desirous of peace; that, therefore, we shall have no war unless war becomes such a necessity as shall compel the public assent of France. There is nothing of which Napoleon, in later years particularly, has shown himself so ambitious as to be the exponent of the public mind of France. France, it is now manifest, does not wish war. Our conviction, therefore, is that we shall have none.

In arriving at this conclusion we are not forgetful that the empire has not always meant peace when it said in did; that the *Moniteur* has often cried peace when it meant war; and that experience has taught that, as a rule, it is safest to interpret the Emperor's language in the opposite sense. We are as little forgetful that circumstances have materially changed within the last ten years. In the early years of his reign he had a name to make, and make it he must, by fair means or by foul. He has made his name, and his anxiety now is to found a house. In order to do this he knows he must consult the welfare of France, and, to a large extent, be obedient to her will. It is as impossible for him to be indifferent to the public sentiment of the world, and the world can see no just cause of war in the growth of Prussia and the consolidation of the great German nationality. Money, too, is scarce, and the necessity is daily becoming more imperious on the part of governments to consult the will of the great money holders, who are the "kings that are to be." A Franco-German war would be disastrous to trade, and cannot have the approbation of those kings of gold. Prussia, we know, will not attack France; and from the feeling which has been elicited, France, it may now be inferred, will not attack Prussia. The Salzburg conference, in our opinion, left matters in doubt. At Chalons and at Arras the Emperor felt the national pulse, which was not to be mistaken. At Lille and at Amiens he responded. The result is peace. In the interests of trade and commerce, and for other higher reasons than even these, let us rejoice, and let us hope, that Napoleon at last sees and deplores the evil of keeping Europe in a perpetual war excitement—an evil for which he himself is mainly responsible.

Secretary McCulloch and the Importers.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our recent article upon the unjust and illegal administration of the revenue laws by the Secretary of the Treasury, has had the effect of eliciting from Whashington an attempted vindication of the course of Mr. McCulloch towards our merchants who are engaged in importing merchandise from foreign ports. It only confirms all we have said concerning the inconsistent and oppressive action of McCulloch in regard to our importers, who have paid duties to the Government which have been decided by the courts to have been illegally exacted. It is admitted that an immense sum of money has been paid back to some particular persons who had not complied with the law, by protesting or bringing suit. Now we ask where does Mr. McCulloch find his authority to make an arbitrary rule for one importer and a different rule for another—paying to him who has waived all his rights by neglecting to protect himself by conforming to the laws the full amount of his claims, and refusing to pay to the other, who has taken all the necessary steps to protect his legal rights, and has secured a decision of the courts in his favor? The fact is that Mr. McCulloch permits his subordinates to make decisions that receive authority under the sanction of his signature, which are daily embarrassing the Government by their antagonism to the spirit of our revenue laws and the decisions of judicial tribunals, at the same time doing immense mischief to our great importing interests. When we compare the days of Corwin, Robert J. Walker, Guthrie, and others, who administered the revenue laws in the spirit they were enacted by Congress, with the present time, when they are turned into an engine of oppression and favoritism—the will of Congress and the decisions of the courts being set at defiance—we may well view with alarm the damaging effect upon our national credit of the inauguration of a system which encourages corrupt Treasury officials to fill the pockets of themselves and their friends out of the Treasury, and to drive importers who have paid duties illegally away from the courts, and compel them either to abandon the prosecution of their claims or to corrupt Treasury subordinates to obtain their just dues.

The facts in regard to the recent decision of Mr. McCulloch, whereby several hundred thousand dollars in gold has been taken out of the Treasury, are that in the fall of the year 1866 a person holding an official position in the Custom House at this port discovered that, by an error or omission of the law of June 30, 1864, the Collector had been charging too much duty upon certain importations of merchandise. This official resigned his position in the Custom House, and entered into an arrangement with the parties interested to get back from the Government such duties as had been paid in excess, he receiving a fee of fifty per cent. of the amount recovered for his services. As no one knew of the error or omission in the law until it was discovered in the fall of 1866, no protests were filed against the payment of the duties that had been paid from the time of the passage of the act, in 1864, down to the time of the discovery of the error in the law in 1866.

Our revenue laws require, in all cases, that the importer shall file a written protest with the Collector within ten days from the payment of the duties; otherwise it is deemed a voluntary and legal payment, and cannot be recovered. No recovery could, therefore, have been had in the courts in these cases, as it is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain a judgment of the courts, to prove that all the requirements of the statute have been complied with. As before stated, however, a decision was obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury directing the Collector to pay back to the parties the excess of duties paid by them, although it is admitted that the law requiring the protest had not been complied with.

It is stated that these were "exceptional cases, manifestly just and equitable in their character, and meriting the special treatment extended to them." We should like to know wherein, and in what particular, these cases are exceptional cases, and wherein they merited the special favor extended to them by Mr. McCulloch. It would seem that they come clearly within the category of speculations upon the Treasury, which the Secretary so much condemns, and still he authorizes them to be paid, notwithstanding the fact that the claimants had not complied with the law, and could not have sustained their claims in the law courts.

This "special treatment" by Mr. McCulloch of certain claims has aroused a storm of indignation among our mercantile community, and a determination is manifested to sift the whole matter to the bottom. Ever since the formation of our Government, Congress has deemed the judicial tribunals to be the proper ones to settle and determine the many delicate and important questions arising under the Revenue laws, and no previous Secretary has arrogated to himself the power of setting at defiance the will of Congress, as expressed by the decisions of the Courts; and if Mr. McCulloch persists in his present course the community will be edified by the knowledge that our Judiciary, which is supposed to be the guardian of the rights of the people, is under the control of Mr. McCulloch.

Necessity for Industrial Education in the United States.

From the N. Y. World.

The inventive genius of Americans has given birth to many extraordinary novelties. It is frequently claimed that we are the most original people in the world. We point to those improvements in the arts of peace and war which are specially and saliently our own, and complacently say to ourselves, because we have accomplished these things, therefore we are ahead of Europe.

This is a mere popular delusion. Intelligent American mechanics and engineers are not so deceived. They know, because they cannot help knowing, that, excepting contrivances which have been suggested to American inventors by necessities peculiar to America, the mass of inventions in the United States have been either improvements upon or variations from foreign devices, or the product of brains and hands experienced in foreign establishments. In nearly all the confirmed arts and trades that have been practised for long periods in Europe and in this country alike, the Europeans are decidedly our superiors; and although it is true that in certain manufactures we have kept even with them, we have in the race been oftener obliged to adopt their improvements than they have been to adopt ours. Entire buildings, with their machinery and interior arrangements, are frequently put up in the United States after plans original in France, Germany, or England. Even in those processes which it might have been expected Americans, being so peculiarly interested, would have brought to almost absolute perfection—such, for instance, as the reduction of ores—we have failed, and have had to employ European skill to help us through. The acting superintendents of paying gold, silver, and copper mines in California, Nevada, and elsewhere are foreigners, or Americans educated in foreign mining schools. Thousands of tons of ores are annually despatched in vessels from the Pacific coast to Freyburg or Swansea, to be reduced in the celebrated works at those places. Many of these ores can in no wise be worked so as to yield a paying percentage of metal, in any mill or by any process in operation on our soil.

In mining, and in most branches of manufacture, we lack labor technically and thoroughly skilled. We lack educated mechanics. The want of them has cost us very dearly. Millions of dollars have been spent among us in blind, experimental ways, for the simple reasons that capitalists who build establishments do not always know what they are about, and that the mechanics engaged are, in the proportion of five to seven, grossly incapable. The cheapness of foreign materials used in some European manufactures is one excellent reason why foreign manufacturers of certain articles are enabled to compete, in the American market, so successfully with our own. But the perfect system which prevails, and the superior artisans employed in establishments abroad, is an equally important advantage. No money is thrown away upon, and no time is wasted by ignorant workmen in French, Austrian, Swiss, or German employ. A complete and watchful superintendence, and a refined aptitude among employés, insure the greatest skill and the strictest economy. The results of such a system are shown in the Paris Exposition to the detriment of not only the United States but England. While some specialties of American industry have been noticed there, we have gained no great national reputation at the world's last show. And Great Britain is declared by one of its own jurors, Dr. Lyon Playfair, to have manifested, "in the nearly unanimous opinion of those competent to judge, little progress in the years intervening between 1862 and 1867." The President of the civil engineers is quoted as saying that "greater improvements had been made in France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium in the manufacture of iron than in England;" and the words might have been added, "than in the United States." Dr. Playfair goes on to explain that the "one cause upon which there was most unanimity of conviction is that France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland possess good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of workshops and factories, and that England possesses none." According to M. Dumas, the chemist, it appeared that those establishments most remarkable for the excellence of the articles they displayed at the Exhibition, were under the direction of those who had been educated at the *Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*.

No intelligent American abroad can fail to perceive that the system of technical industrial education is doing wonders for the countries alluded to, where it exists; or to admit, with a previous knowledge of the disadvantages suffered in this country from the lack of such a system, that its benefits here would be incalculable. It would tend to foster and increase industry by elevating industry to a science. It would render those who should enjoy its advantages five times as capable, and therefore more sought after and better paid, than they are. It would facilitate and cheapen and improve a large number of articles, which, under skilful direction, would be manufactured more rapidly and with less expense and waste, than they now are. And by increasing the knowledge and intelligence of mechanics, engineers, and others, it would insure more and better discoveries and improvements in the industrial arts. American colleges have given to the learned professions their most eminent and useful members. The Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis have furnished the nation with its best soldiers and sailors. The establishment of industrial academies may result, in a very few years, in providing the country with a class of men whose influence upon and achievements in mechanics and engineering may finally revolutionize the loose and various systems of industry throughout the country, and honorably distinguish the nation and themselves.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. RODINE,
NO. 195 S. FRONT STREET.
6 22 thstu1m

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES,
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
8 5 1mths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
6 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City.
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $300 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.
8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1236 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

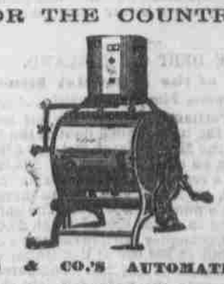
THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.
8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN.
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 631 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 31thstu1m

GROWING OLD.

From Matthew Arnold's new volume of Poems, in press by Ticknor & Fields.

What is it to grow old?
Is it to lose the glory of the form,
The lustre of the eye?
Is it for beauty to forego her wreath?
Yes, but not this alone.

Is it to feel our strength—
Not our bloom only, but our strength—decay?
Is it to feel each limb
Grow stiffer, every function less exact,
Each nerve more weakly strung?

Yes, this, and more! but not,
Ah, 'tis not what in youth we dreamed 'twould be!
'Tis not to have our life
Mellowed and softened as with sunset glow,
A golden day's decline!

'Tis not to see the world
As from a height, with rapt prophetic eyes,
And heart profoundly stirred:
And weep, and feel the fulness of the past,
The years that are no more!

It is to spend long days
And not once feel that we were ever young.
It is to add, immured
In the hot prison of the present, month
To month with weary pain.

It is to suffer this,
And feel but half, and feebly, what we feel.
Deep in our hidden heart
Festers the dull remembrance of a change,
But no emotion—none.

It is—last stage of all—
When we are frozen up within and quite
The phantom of ourselves,
To hear the world applaud the hollow ghost
Which blamed the living man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse. President J. M. Whitall in the chair.

The house agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, August 31, at 12 o'clock M. . 2834
Same time last year 2836

Decrease 2
Admitted within the last two weeks . . . 175
Births 2
Deaths 29
Discharged 122
Eloped 34
Indentured 3
Granted lodgings and meals 129
Total number of males in the house . . . 1209
Females 1625
Total number of males and females in the Insane Department, less assistants . . 578

The steward reported the house receipts . $20·20
The out-door agent reported having collected for support cases . . . . . 278·25
And for emigrant tax . . . . . 166·00

A communication was received from the City Controller asking for the estimates for the coming year. After being read, it was referred to a committee consisting of the chairmen of the different standing committees.

The superintendent of the markets reported having seized 82 lumps of butter, the net weigut of which was 75 pounds, and having turned the same over to the Almshouse.

Mr. Haines offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to notify the Court of Common Pleas of a vacancy in the board, occasioned by the decease of George Erety, Esq.

The steward's requisition was read and approved. Adjourned.

WATER TENANTS.—The statement below shows the number of water tenants in each ward of the city, the number of steam engines supplied with water by the city, and the registered horse-power of the same:—

Wards.	*Tenants.*	*Steam Engines.*	*Horse Power.*
First . . .	3690	26	591
Second . . .	4730	16	373
Third . . .	2679	7	45
Fourth . . .	2610	3	23
Fifth . . .	2958	18	171½
Sixth . . .	3005	77	1369½
Seventh . . .	4162	15	284
Eighth . . .	3292	9	84
Ninth . . .	3016	29	412
Tenth . . .	3408	17	354
Eleventh . . .	2166	19	250
Twelfth . . .	2977	14	214½
Thirteenth . . .	3191	9	160
Fourteenth . . .	3741	23	469
Fifteenth . . .	5815	58	1141
Sixteenth . . .	2772	50	1002
Seventeenth . . .	2820	28	571
Eighteenth . . .	3639	35	685
Nineteenth . . .	4871	52	703
Twentieth . . .	6845	33	283
Twenty-first . . .	312	2	22
Twenty-second . . .	722	13	235
Twenty-third . . .	92	2	10
Twenty-fourth . . .	1668	16	404
Twenty-fifth . . .	796	3	30
Twenty-sixth . . .	4071	18	333
Total . . .	79,189	592	10,226

There are in this city from four to five hundred steam engines, in addition to the above, that obtain their supply of water from wells, springs, and the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

THE EASTBURN MARINERS' CHURCH.—A meeting of the members of the congregation of the Eastburn Mariners' Church was held last evening in the hall of the Hope Hose Company, Pine street, above Second, for the purpose of considering the practicability of immediately commencing to build their new church edifice. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, when a statement was made by the chairman respecting the object of the call. It appears that the old church property on Water street, below Chesnut, was sold for $20,000, and that the Trustees, by order of the congregation, purchased a property at the S. W. corner of Union and Front streets, for which they paid $13,500. At the meeting last night they were instructed to proceed with the new building, on the site purchased by them, and to collect such funds as may be necessary to enable them to finish the structure. It is their intention to erect a neat brick church edifice, and to have it surmounted with a cupola. The building will be so arranged as to give accommodation to about seven hundred persons, and will have lecture and Sunday school rooms. The cost of the new church will be about $18,000. The congregation now numbers about three hundred persons, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Charles H. Ewing.

BROAD STREET.—An injunction has been applied for by Mr. M. Bouvier and other property owners on Broad street, to restrain the city of Philadelphia from continuing the work of laying the Nicholson pavement and charging the cost to the property owners. The bill charges that Councils had no authority to pass the ordinance, as the street was already paved, and the cost once assessed against the property owners; that a second paving of the street is unnecessary and illegal. The case will be argued to-day in the Nisi Prius.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TAPOUT AND BASS HOPS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES . . . . 5 29 | MOON RISES 9 41
SUN SETS . . . . 6 20 | HIGH WATER 5 20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 17
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Sept. 7
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 7
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
San Francisco	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 30
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 7
J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Watison & Sons.
Barque Ormus, Pettingill, Marseilles, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig C. B. Allen, Dill, Boston, Sawyer & Co.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hearon, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Adams, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr Marcia S. Lewis, Lewis, Boston, do.
Schr M. E. Rankin, Crosby, Boston, do.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Washington, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Alaska, Clark, Boston, do.
Schr J. Magee, Lynch, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, Washington, do.
Schr W. Kaighan, Clark, Washington, do.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, Bangor, Wannemacher&Co.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Lavinia Jane, Conklin, New London, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Lottie Beard, Tilly, Newport, do.
Schr J. Allderdice, Jackaway, Newport, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett., Harris, Providence, J. R. White & Son.
Schr J. Predmore, Seavey, Saco, Dovey. Bulkley & Co.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Garwood, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr W. Slater, Twells, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Maria Roxanna, Palmer, Gloucester, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. Gorham, Lloyd, Lewes, Captain.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W.P.Clyde&Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 35 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Ship New England, Hedge, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber and laths to captain.
Brig C. B. Allen, Dill, from Newburyport.
Schr H. G. Fay, Prescott, 7 days from Calais, with with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Richmond, with mdse. to captain.
Schr W. Slater, Twells, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Nile, Buckson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with coal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Alliance, Norton, from Georgetown.
Schr Pathway, Haley, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. L. and L. C. Adams, Adams, from Egg Harbor
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, from Stonington.
Schr J. Magee, Lynch, from New Haven.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, from New Haven.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, from Wareham.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, from Beverly.
Schr Maria Roxanna, Palmer, from Salem.
Schr Hattie, Carter, from Salem.
Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, from Medford.
Schr J. Predmore, Seavey, from New York.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hearn, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cramer, from Boston.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr J. Allderdice, Jackaway, from Boston.
Schr Lavinia Jane, Conklin, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Boston.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, from Boston.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Boston.
Schr E. Woolley, King, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Shannon, Lee, from Boston.
Schr Alaska, Clark, from Boston.
Schr G. Nevinger, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lydia Skolfield, Skolfield, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.
Barque Ironsides, Tapley, hence, at Antwerp 18th ultimo.
Barque M. E. Corning, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 19th ult.
Barque Mary E. Libby, Mountfort, from Sombrero, before reported at St. Thomas, in distress, had been repaired 23d ult., and would sail next day to return to Sombrero, to load for Philadelphia.
Brig J. Welsh, Jr., Scull, hence, at Sagua 21st ult.
Schr Ada A. Andrews, Kelley, hence, at Providence 31st ult.
Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, hence, at Washington 21st ult.
Schr Protector, Wilson, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.
Steamer Sarah Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.
The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10t Auditor.

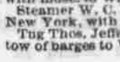
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
AMANDA BENNETT vs. JERVIS H. BENNETT.
March Term, 1867. No. 11—In Divorce.
To JERVIS H. BENNETT, Respondent—Take notice of a rule has been granted in the above case, returnable on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case.
EDGAR E. PETIT.
9 3 tuths 5t* Attorney for Libellant.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, Au. 24,	7	A. M.	Saturday, Aug.	24,	11 A M.
Monday, "	26,	9 "	Monday, "	26,	1 P. M
Tuesday, "	27,	10 "	Tuesday, "	27,	2 "
Wednesday, "	28,	10 "	Wednesday, "	28,	2 "
Thursday, "	29,	11 "	Thursday, "	29,	3 "
Friday, "	30,	12 "	Friday, "	30,	4 "
Saturday, "	31,	12 30 P.M.	Saturday, "	31,	4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1 m



DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip . . . . . 50 cents
Single ticket . . . . . 30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook . . . . . 20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, FOURTH WEEK OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Act 1. Spectacular Opening Scene, at 8 o'clock.
Act 2. The Silver Cataract, at 9 o'clock.
Act 3. The Illuminated Fairy Fountain, at 9½.
Act 4. The Panorama of Athens, at 10.
Act 5. The Triple Transformation Scene — The Golden Vines and Refulgent Temples of Arcadia, at 10½.
GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in 5 acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Chairs secured six days in advance. 9 2

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars— future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THIS EVENING,
THE MAN OF MANY FACES,
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
ASSISTED BY MISS HELEN NASH,
In their Brilliant and Humorous Entertainment.
MR. BURNETT will give Forty Phases of the COMIC ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY,
as exhibited by him, for twenty years, in all the principal cities in this country and Europe.
ALF. BURNETT AS PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Secured Seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 9 2 6t

CONCERT HALL.
BLIND TOM,
The marvellous musical prodigy, for a short season, at the above Hall, commencing
MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
Sept. 4 and 7, at 2·30 P. M.
Admission, 50 Cents.
Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons; admission 25 cents.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 3 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5, she invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.
Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the
15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, ir trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuthsm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
No. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 tp

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe, an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

WANTS.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT
2 22] NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 23] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,350,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
195,000	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,646,650	par. Cost, $1,630,552·66.	Market value...$1,670,240·75
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,617·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811.102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,340·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	R. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel.	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,353,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867.

What Next Will He Do?

MR. JOHNSON not only possesses a nature false in all its regard for justice, and a spirit at once despotic and ignorant, but he also boasts of a duplicity of no mean order. Not only has he violated his plighted word and made his whole administration a living contradiction to what he promised when out of office, but he also acts the part of the serpent or the dove with a subtilty which we did not expect from his coarse nature. The active agitation of the question of impeachment caused him to assume the saint and declare that if, after doing all he could to prevent the adoption of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, Congress was to adopt it, he would faithfully perform the part of the Executive, and see that the laws were carried into effect. The pledge was repeated again and again, until moderate Republicans were deceived, and Congress took a recess until July. During the recess the President was on probation, and until the middle of June acted in a manner to allay all suspicion. On seeing the country lulled to sleep, and believing that there could be no quorum in Washington on July 5, he issued the Stanbery opinion, and commenced to show the cloven foot in seeking to evade the law. But the people were not asleep. The calls of the loyal press throughout the land, and the demands of the masses, sent a majority to Washington, and the Supplemental act was passed. But Congress would not be warned. With an optimism which exceeds that of the State Department, they still continued to trust the President; and, despite his threatening veto, adjourned until November. Then the mask was entirely cast aside. No more pretense of obeying the law. "Off with the heads of all loyal Generals" was the order, and to-day we are in the midst of the drama. To-day the Executive is violating the law. He has declared war to the knife, and we now call for the knife to the hilt. He has thrown down the gauntlet, and the Republican party has taken it up. The hatchet is now unburied, and either he or we must win. That such is the intention of Mr. Johnson we can have no longer a doubt. His declared organ, the Boston *Post*, authoritatively announces, as it withdraws the veil from the Presidential intentions, that "he has determined to be master of the situation; that he has exhausted every effort at harmony and conciliation, and is resolved to resist to the utmost. Mr. Johnson recently declared to a party of friends that, having exhausted every effort at conciliation, he should now unflinchingly enforce every constitutional power to save the country from impending ruin; that the simple issue was Constitutional Government or Military Despotism, and he had fully resolved upon the course he should adopt to fulfil the plain requirements of his office." And it assures us that "the President has taken the war path in earnest."

Repeated as this assurance is by all the semi-official organs of the White House, is there any wonder that a spirit of anxiety is aroused among the people, and men doubt what next will be done by the madman in the Presidential chair? We cannot, ourselves, prophesy as to what may be the intention of Mr. Johnson. Never before has he acted so like an angry child. Never before has his vindictive course appeared so powerless, so aimless, yet so dangerous.

What good does he get by removing Sheridan, or Sickles, or Pope? What is accomplished by placing Canby, or Hancock, or Swayne as their successors? These generals, even if they were inclined to do the Executive's bidding, could not, by reason of the interposition of the General of the armies. The course of reconstruction must go on in the same direction, even if it be retarded. It can only be delayed, not prevented. And yet, with petty spite, all the leading generals are removed and disgraced before the country, so far as Mr. Johnson can disgrace them; and all this, too, without a purpose. What can the President mean? What does he intend to attempt? What does he convey when he says he is "really on the war-path?" We had thought he had been on it for years, but now it seems he is going further yet. Is a *coup d'état* contemplated? Speculation fails to reveal to us any definite object which the President is attempting to gain by his conduct during the past two weeks. The most plausible solution is that given by a Western exchange, which tells us that "Mr. Johnson's frame of mind for the past ten days is but a prolonged continuance of that state in which he took his oath as Vice-President." If this be not the true solution, it is certainly well calculated to explain the phenomena recently witnessed at the White House. The people wait with anxiety for further development. The movements of the principal actors are so erratic, that we cannot detect what form the kaleidescope will next assume, neither can we foresee what new extravagance will startle us from the Administration's policy. But we can anticipate nothing but evil.

THE rumor of Cabinet removals has subsided, and we shall probably hear no more of it just now. As soon as Congress assembles Secretary Stanton will be restored to the War office, from which he has been temporarily suspended.

The Reported Termination of the Cretan War.

FOR about the tenth time we are told that the Sublime Porte has issued a circular note informing the various European Powers of the termination of the war in Candia. Like the boy who cried "wolf" too often, we have grown to doubt all the utterances of the Sultan, and are at a loss to-day to determine whether the war is really ended or not. Were it not that in the present despatch no claim is laid to a Turkish victory, we would not hesitate to proclaim it, like its numerous predecessors, a falsehood uttered for political purposes. But in this utterance we find that the peace announced is said to have been brought about by an offer of a general amnesty to all insurgents, and a promise of many and radical reforms. Still we do not place much reliance on the rumor, and rather impute it to a desire to allay agitation in America, in view of the resolution of Congress recently presented to the Sultan, than to a desire to state facts which have occurred in the gallant little island of Crete. We hope that the nformation is not correct. What is desired for Crete is freedom, not compromise, and did she but hold out in her courageous resistance a few weeks longer, independance must be hers.

An International System of Coinage.

THE report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Commissioner from this country to the recent Diplomatic Monetary Convention of Paris, shows that, at that Convention,

"Delegates, duly accredited, were in attendance from twenty nations of Europe and America, embracing an aggregate population exceeding three hundred millions. The leading features of the plan are:—

"First—The money of the world to be exclusively gold; and silver (except for change, in small amounts) to be only an article of commerce.

"Second—The 5 francs gold piece of France to be the monetary unit, with its multiples—requiring a reduction in weight of the United States dollar of nearly 3½ per cent., and of the British sovereign of nearly 1 per cent.

"Third—The gold coins of the same denomination, by whatever nation issued, to be uniform in weight, diameter, and quality, and to be nine-tenths fine.

"Fourth—To be decimally divided.

"Fifth—To be legal tender in all the nations."

It is to be hoped that this great measure of international reform will at once be acceded to by Congress. The progress of civilization and the triumphs of science and art are binding all nations in closer bonds of sympathy and interest. Nothing would contribute more to this unification of feeling than the adoption of a uniform system of coinage by the leading nations of the world. A uniform system of weights and measures would follow next; and perhaps, in some distant age, a uniform language.

SAINT two-cent Vallandigham avows his anxiety to do a little "hanging," if he and his co-conspirators can succeed in bringing on a revolution. If justice had been done to this scoundrel during the war, he would have *experienced* a little hanging.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—In an extra of the London *Post*, dated 3 P. M., August 21, we find the speech of the Queen on proroguing Parliament. We make a few extracts:—

"The communications which I have made to the reigning monarch of Abyssinia, with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects whom he detains in his dominions, have, I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have therefore found it necessary to address to him a peremptory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting that demand should it ultimately be found necessary to resort to force.

"The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, to which I have before called your attention, broke out in the early part of the present year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That it was suppressed almost without bloodshed is due no more to the disciplined valor of my troops and to the admirable conduct of the police, than to the general loyalty of the population and the absence of any token of sympathy with the insurgents on the part of any considerable portion of my subjects. I rejoice that the supremacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the painful necessity of sacrificing a single life.

"I have concluded a postal convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished by one-half, and further arrangements are in progress for increasing the intercourse between this country and the continent of South America.

"The act for the union of the British North American Provinces is the final accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those colonies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected not only to gain additional strength for the purpose of defense against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of mutual interest, and attached to the mother country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important dependencies—those of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the British Constitution.

"I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I earnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect a durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention, and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them."

MEDAL FOR DR. HAYES.—The Victoria Medal awarded by the Royal Geographical Society of England to Dr. I. I. Hayes (one of the three Americans, the others being the late Dr. Kane and the late Professor Bache, who have received that testimonial), for having reached a more northern point of Arctic land than ever, was attained by any previous explorer, is of solid gold, more than two inches in diameter, the emblems and inscriptions stamped in relief with exquisite clearness, and as a whole very beautiful for the simplicity and significance of the admirably executed design. Sir Roderick Murchison, in transmitting the medal through United States Minister Adams, took occasion to express in strong complimentary terms his sense of the value of Dr. Hayes' enterprise and expedition. The medal has been deposited in Boston for a short time with Messrs. Ticknor & Fields.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN THE WORLD.—According to recent statistics, the total number of Jews in the world is 7,000,000, 3,500,000 of whom live in Europe. In Russia the Jewish population is 1,220,000; in Austria, 853,000; in Prussia, 284,000; and in Germany, 192,000. At Frankfort-on-the Main every sixteenth inhabitant is a Jew, and in the whole of Prussia every seventy-third. There are fewer Jews in Saxony than in any other part of Germany. In Sweden and Norway the proportion of Jews to the rest of the inhabitants is about one to 6000. In France, England, and Belgium, where the Jews are under no disabilities, they are less numerous than in countries where they have not yet been placed on an equality with the believers in other creeds.

PARTING OF REV. NEWMAN HALL AND HIS PEOPLE.—It is known that the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, who was such a just and useful friend of our country all through the Rebellion, is about to visit this country, where he will not fail to receive a cordial greeting. A crowded meeting was held August 12, at his chapel, to take leave of the pastor. Mr. Hall, in his address, said that the pain of leaving home and friends and his public work for so long, and to go so far, would have prevailed over motives of mere pleasure; but in addition to the natural wish to see that great country and its noble people, he had public and ministerial motives—he hoped to aid in cementing that friendship between the two countries on which the cause of freedom and civilization so much depended. He also wished to avail himself of the special opportunities which were presented in his case for preaching the Gospel. He adverted to the course of lectures and meetings at Surrey Chapel and elsewhere during the American struggle, and to the part he and others had taken in the cause of union and emancipation. It was matter for congratulation that no one sentiment had been uttered during the struggle which was not verified by the result. The North had triumphed. They had not attacked Europe. Their army had been peacefully disbanded. Th proclamation had not been a dead letter. Slavery had been entirely abolished. There had been no vengeance. Not one person had been put to death for rebellion. America was united and free. The part he had taken in promoting a sound public opinion on the subject had been estimated in America far more than it deserved. But the publicity given in that country to addresses delivered in Surrey Chapel, had made the name of its minister so known that multitudes would desire to hear him when he preached the Gospel. This was his chief motive in this journey.

DR. BELLOWS ON THE GERMANS.—Rev. Dr. Bellows writes from Germany to the *Liberal Christian*:—"No class of persons in Germany has touched me so much as the class just above the peasants and just below the proprietors—the lowest stratum of the middle class. Serious, modest, intelligent, humble, industrious, self-respectful, there is, especially among the women, a certain promise of spiritual life, an unworldliness guaranteed by their inability to participate in the pleasures of those above them, and their distaste for the habits of those below them, which seems to say that from them is likely to spring a new generation of souls, unspoiled by empty metaphysical subtleties, and uncorrupted by worldliness."

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The election for State officers in Vermont takes place to-day. The Democratic nominations are—For Governor, John L. Edwards; for Lieutenant Governor, Waldo Brigham; for Treasurer, James H. Williams. The Republican nominations are: For Governor, John B. Page; for Lieutenant Governor, Stephen Thomas; for Treasurer, John A. Page. Very little interest is felt in the result, as the State is overwhelmingly Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 28 1f4p

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf1at

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 3 tuthsat

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 Chesnut St., Corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1865.
YOUNG MEN PRACTICALLY EDUCATED FOR BUSINESS.
The Longest Established and Best Organized Commercial College in the City.
The qualifications for Business gained here have already proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. A large number of applications received from Business Houses for its Students.
The Course of Instruction includes
BOOK-KEEPING
For Wholesale, Retail, Manufacturing, Jobbing, Importing, Commission, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Joint Stock Company, Banking Business, etc.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, receives especial attention.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS
Including the best and most rapid methods of Adding, Multiplying, Dividing, Balancing, Computing Interest, Interest Accounts, Commission Discounts, Foreign Invoices, Profit and Loss, Foreign Exchange, Averaging Accounts, etc.
BUSINESS FORMS,
Accounts Current, Account Sales, Receipts, Invoices, Promissory Notes Checks, Bills of Exchange, Mercantile Letters, etc. Also,
COMMERCIAL LAW, PHONOGRAPHY, DETECTING COUNTERFEITS, ETC. ETC.
Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. A knowledge of ordinary English branches all the qualifications necessary for entering.
EVENING SESSIONS commence September 16
A separate Department for Ladies. [9 3 tuwsa3t
Catalogues furnished gratis at the College.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptt

NOTICE.—THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the various Precincts of the City of Philadelphia will, in accordance with the revised rules of the Republican Party, assemble at their various Precinct Headquarters and organize Division Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.
By order of Republican City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, }
8 31 3t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENALTY of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867 remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October; and three per cent. after the 1st day of December.
RICHARD PELTZ,
8 29 6t Receiver of Taxes.

IF PREDISPOSED TO BILIOUSNESS nothing is easier than to prevent this constitutional tendency from culminating in acute disease, by taking TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in small doses as an alterative. [9 3 tuths 3t
SOLD BY EVERY DRUGGIST.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, | Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, | F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthsatf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stothtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 8 2 tuthsat4p

JUST RECEIVED!
ANOTHER INVOICE
JET JEWELRY.
BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET
8 20 tuths 4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD

BOYS' CLOTHING.
A good assortment of Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing on hand, with daily additions Remnant of last Winter's Stock, and all Spring Garments, much reduced in price to effect rapid closing sales.

SHAWLS.
Five Dollar Fall Woollen Square Shawls, some very stylish, entirely new designs.
Paisley Long Shawls, fine qualities, at low prices.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, $5'00, up to finest goods.
Misses' and Children's Shawls.

PLAID POPLINS.
All-wool, good quality, rich colorings, $1'00.
New Styles Plaid Poplins, in fine grades.
Children's Bright Plaids, wool, and silk and wool.
Plain Poplins, in the new colorings.
Poplin Alpacas, the new shades.
French Merinoes, Wool Delaines, etc.

BLACK GOODS.
Black Wool Delaines, single and double.
Black Poplins, in several qualities.
Black French Merinoes.
Black Tamise, some auction lots.
Black Alpacas, 40 cents, regularly up to $1'50.
Black and White Calicoes and Delaines.

CHINTZES.
English and French Wrapper Prints.
American Wrapper Prints.
5000 yards Calicoes, all good selections, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Styles of our prints are acknowledged unexceptionable. Prices right. [12 stuthsp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Morning
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILKS,
SUPERIOR QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH AND GERMAN POPLINS,
SILK RIBBED POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS
FANCY STYLES OF POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES AND DELAINES,
All for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. 9 3 tuths3t4p

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
LATE
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 87½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 87½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 35c., $1, and $1'15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 87½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1'25; Hoop Skirts, $1'25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
8 29 ABOVE RACE.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS.
PREVIOUS TO THE OPENING
OF OUR NEW
FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1,
We propose to close out the whole of OUR
SURPLUS STOCK
AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL PRICES, THUS:
250 CLOAKS AT $5, FORMERLY $12 TO $18.
250 CLOAKS AT $7, FORMERLY $14 TO $20.
250 CLOAKS AT $10, FORMERLY $18 TO $24.
OPERA CLOAKS,
MATINEE CLOAKS,
BREAKFAST CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
At a corresponding reduction from former prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
9 3 3t4p NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,
100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3'25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ballies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French Cotton.
E. R. LEE.
Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.
8 23 E. R. LEE.
No. 43 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. TO THE LADIES: CLARK ROW.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever, every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 5-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 5-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
12 sinth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

FINANCIAL

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$208 08	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881,	
$200'58	do.	do.	5-20s o 1862.
$188'08	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$169'33	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$173'08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$174'37	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$84 33	do.	do.	5 ⅜ cent. 10-40s.
$200'83	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180'33	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174'33	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.
JUST RECEIVED, VERY FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
ALSO,
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held yesterday, at 11 o'clock, at the Central Offices of the Company, North John street, Liverpool. In the absence, through Parliamentary duties, of the Chairman, Mr. Charles Turner, M. P., the chair was taken by Mr. Brocklebank, the respected Chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board.

Extracts from the

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1866.

The year 1866, which comprises the period to be embraced in the present Annual Report of the business of the Royal Insurance Company, has been marked, as the previous year was, by conflagrations in some cases individually large, but still more by fires all but unexampled in numbers both here and abroad.

Notwithstanding the facts that again the Revenue of the Company for the year has ultimately turned out to be larger, and that the Claims have proved somewhat less than they were estimated, the unsatisfactory result of the entire year is shown by the Accounts which will be read to you in detail, giving a final loss on the

FIRE BRANCH

of £28,103 13s. 11d. ($140,815).

Whilst it is undoubtedly true that an occasional balance, to the debit, of such a comparatively small sum as this in such large transactions, would be, in itself, of minor consequence, it becomes significant when combined with the results of two successive years, each bearing more or less the same characteristics; and it assumes a still more grave importance when accompanied by reports of kindred establishments exhibiting a like phase of experience over a like period, and especially when some of these count a ratio of disasters far exceeding that which the Directors of this Company have to announce.

This disclosure of an increasing amount of loss attending Fire Insurance business generally, now shown unmistakably to exist by successive announcements from all sides, and the consequent impression that elements of risk not pre-existing, or, at any rate, not so to the same extent, are now in force, have led to an increased caution on the part of the Executive of this Company in accepting the Fire Proposals, and to other remedial measures referring to the personal characters of proposed Insurers, which at first sight would have appeared calculated to induce a large reduction in the business of the year.

The impetus, however, of a long-continued progression could not, even by these means, be speedily reduced. It thus ultimately turns out, notwithstanding these retarding influences designedly applied to the business, that, with the exception of one company, whose affairs have been conducted for the last two or three years with considerable vigor, no other insurance office has paid the same increase on fire duty to the Government in the year as the "Royal." This is shown by the usual test of the Government returns, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons. It is evident, therefore, that if the checks adverted to had not been applied, the advance of the last year would have been equal to that of any year in the records of the Establishment.

The fact is, indeed, amply verified by the following comparative statement of the Fire Business for the last five years, viz.:—

	Premium.
1862	£300,600
1863	341,668
1864	406,403
1865	414,733
1866	447,271

The improvement of rates shown to have been happily obtained is, of course, of too recent a date to have had much influence yet on the revenue or profit of the Company. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction to announce that, independently of this new advantage, to be regarded prospectively, the operations of the past six months of the present year have been productive of a fair amount of profit. This favorable change has very properly had its influence in the determination of the Directors in their recommendation of the amount of dividend and bonus to be declared at this meeting.

LIFE BRANCH.

The present aspect and future prospects of the Life Branch remain as promising as ever, and it is confidently believed that the measures to be announced on this occasion will lead to its increased permanent prosperity.

The report of the last year exhibited the progress of the Company by grouping the Sums Assured into Four quinquennial periods, showing in the—

1st	period of 5 years to 1849 a total sum Assured of				£272,799
2d	"	"	1854	"	733,408
3d	"	"	1859	"	1,455,678
4th	"	"	1864	"	3,439,415

Two years have now expired of a fresh quinquennial period, and it cannot but be deemed satisfactory evidence of great success to find that in those years (1865 and 1866), assurances have been effected to the extent of £1,745,571, being more than the entire five years to the 3d period, viz., 1859 inclusive.

It can be shown that in those same two years the standard of eligibility has been strictly maintained, as 774 Lives have been declined in the period for no less an aggregate Sum Assured than £418,975 12s. 3d.

These figures should not be passed over unheeded, since they indicate clearly the caution still exercised in accepting Lives, and they form the weightiest argument to induce good Lives to select a Company which gives to its Assurers an entire body of copartners with the best prospects of longevity.

The Directors would again refer to the estimate in the last Acturial Report of a probable increase to the Life and Annuity Funds of One Million Sterling in ten years, or of £100,000 annually during that period. The actual increase to those funds in the past year is £124,165 7s. 5d.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

The Directors propose to the Proprietors that a Dividend be declared of 3s. per Share and a Bonus of 4s. per share, together 7s. per Share, free of income tax.

The considerations which have induced the Directors to propose a continuance of the same Dividend and Bonus for the present year have been partly anticipated in a preceding paragraph of the Report.

It is true that the payment of the dividend will exhaust the amount remaining at the credit of profit and loss standing at the end of the year 1866; as, however, it can be accomplished without encroaching on the amount of reserve, which will stand as before at the sum of £116,913 2s. 10d., it has been considered consistent with propriety to continue the same amount rather than declare a reduced sum on one occasion, which, from the present somewhat improved aspect of the accounts, might possibly not be deemed needful again. Looking at the heavy losses throughout the entire year visiting all parts of the world, and hardly sparing one Insurance Establishment in this or any other country, it was not anticipated (until the accounts were made up and found to exhibit more favorable features than expected) that the Dividend could be paid out of Profit and Loss, leaving the Reserve to stand at the amount at which it stood in the preceding year. There will, moreover, remain a sum of about £40,000, since added to the credit of Profit and Loss on account of the Profits of the present year.

The Proprietors will not fail to draw the following inevitable conclusions from a review of the whole subject:—

1stly—That if the adverse experience of the past two years had been carried on to the same extent during the six months of the present year, it must have resulted in the declaration of a largely-reduced Dividend, extending through and possibly far beyond the period which marked the continuance of such disasters.

2dly—That the uniform resistance made by the Directors in times past to the declaration of any Dividend likely to be reduced in time to come, is now shown to be in entire accordance with the true government of an Insurance Company; and

3dly—That any future periods of prosperity, when they arrive, should primarily be used to accumulate such a Reserve Fund as will give at least a high degree of probability that any future Dividends declared by the Directors shall be declared permanently continued.

These are the axioms which fixed themselves on the minds of the first projectors of the Royal Insurance Company, as self-evident truths, in their efforts to work out the problem of good management which was then given them to demonstrate. They have been consistently kept in view by the past and present Directors of the Company; and it will doubtless be considered by the Shareholders in accordance with their present interests and future expectations of prosperity, that they should be continuously and indefinitely maintained.

CHARLES TURNER, Chairman.

August 8, 1867.

Mr. Dove also read the various statements of account. r

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST MATINEE of the season at the Walnut Street Theatre will occur on Saturday afternoon next, when *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be presented complete.

ALF. BURNETT.—This celebrated humorist made his first appearance last evening, at Assembly Buildings, to a house crowded to the door. His audience was one of the best pleased we ever witnessed. Mr. Burnett does not depend upon his personation of funny characters alone, but shines brightly as an elocutionist of the most brilliant character—his recitations being received with rounds of applause. When he depicted the different changes in his facial repertoire, we never heard an audience laugh more heartily. Miss Helen Nash is a young lady of great personal attractions, and recites with much feeling. Take the entertainment in all, it is the best we have had as yet in this city.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—The First Fancy Dress and Masquerade ball of the season. Messrs. P. E. Abel and Harry C. Risley have secured the Academy of Music for the evening of Monday, January 20, 1868. The success heretofore attending the entertainments given under the management of the above-named gentlemen, is a sufficient guarantee that this affair will not lack the splendor and magnificence of their former glorious achievements.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE—This popular family resort, which is nightly crowded with the *elite* of this city, presents an attractive programme this week. "The Two Johnsons" is a decided hit, while the Irish scene, "Our Father Sould Charcoal," and the Ethiopian burlesque, *Black Bigamy*, are received with screams of laughter. A good laugh may be guaranteed at this first-class place of amusement.

BLIND TOM, the prodigious Africo-American musical phenomenon, was greeted with much applause at Concert Hall last night, which place was crowded to witness his performance. Blind Tom is really wonderful, and everybody should see and hear him play the piano. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS BELLE BOYD, of Virginia, late MRS. Hardinge of England, appeared as "Julia," in the *Hunchback*, at the Varieties, St. Louis, last evening, to a sparsely filled house. She did not make a very favorable impression.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their City, County, Judicial, Legislative, and Ward Conventions in Session.

Nominations for Judge of Common Pleas, Sheriff, City Treasurer, City Commissioner, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Members of the Legislature, Councilmen, Aldermen, and School Directors.

The fall campaign in local politics was duly inaugurated last evening on the part of the Democracy, with whom, of course, are to be counted the magnificently small number of Johnsonized Republicans with which this community is blessed. The first thing to be done was the selection of delegates to no less than fifty different conventions, for which purpose polls in each precinct, even where the Democracy and their friends scarcely reach the dimensions of a corporal's guard in point of numbers, were kept open from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening. It having been already settled that General Peter Lyle was to be the candidate for Sheriff, that gentleman received a very heavy and flattering vote; in addition to which, it was generally understood that General Ballier was the favorite candidate for City Commissioner. For the other offices there were several aspirants who were willing to sacrifice their personal interest for the good of the public at large, and therefore quite an animated contest took place. In several of the Legislative districts the contest between the rival candidates was extremely animated; this being the case more especially in the Third Senatorial, and Third, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Representative Districts, in all of which considerable confusion prevailed. The meeting of the Judicial Convention was fixed for 2 o'clock this afternoon, but with this single exception the time of meeting was 10 o'clock this morning.

The Third District Senatorial Convention

made a desperate attempt to get together at ten o'clock, the place of meeting being the third story of Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 N. Third street. But no sooner had a temporary organization been effected than it was discovered that a great number of seats were contested, and it required a long time and an immense amount of talking to settle their difficulties, before a permanent organization could be effected and the regular work of the day commenced in earnest. Meanwhile, the saloon below, and the sidewalks and street in front, were fearfully crowded with canvassers of the different candidates, and sundry lookers-on, who considered the occasion a fitting one for a regular jollification. The contest for the nomination was a quadrangular one, the rival aspirants for senatorial honors being Charles M. Donovan, David Nagle, George Quigley, and James Donnelley.

The Representative Conventions

were held at the following places:—

District.	
1.	Farley's, Eleventh and Federal streets.
2.	Mealey's, Tenth and Carpenter streets.
3.	McDonough's, Sixth street, below Shippen.
4.	Naulty's, Twenty-fourth and Lombard streets.
5.	McElroy's, Fifth and Prune streets.
6.	Dougherty's, South Penn Square, above Broad st.
7.	Kalienberg's, Ninth street, above Noble.
8.	McLaughlin's, Broad and Race streets.
9.	Callery's, No. 127 Callowhill street.
10.	Carroll's, Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden sts.
11.	Apple's, Sixth and Coates streets.
12.	Miller's, Frankford road and Hanover street.
13.	Kelley's, Cadwalader and Master streets.
14.	Thirteenth and Girard avenue.
15.	Bassler's, Seventh st., above Germantown road.
16.	Shingle's, Germantown.
17.	Mullen's, Frankford.
18.	Cedar Hall, Fortieth and Market streets.

The nominations in the different Representative Conventions, as far as received, were as follows:—

District.	*Candidate.*
1.	Joseph Caldwell.
2.	John Maginnis.
3.	Samuel Josephs.
5.	Thomas Mullen.
6.	Bernard McNalley.
7.	William McClary.
9.	Samuel D. Dailey.
10.	George Leisenring.
11.	Daniel Witham.
13.	Michael Mullin.
15.	Albert R. Schofield.
17.	Silas Tomlinson.

The City Convention.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Democratic Executive Committee, the various wards last night elected their representatives to the City Convention. The delegates to this Convention assembled in the National Guards' Hall this morning at 10½ o'clock.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, Mr. Charles M. Leisenring, of the First Ward, called the body to order.

Mr. Leisenring was elected temporary Chairman. Messrs. T. J. Lippincott and John J. Barr were elected as Secretaries *pro tem.*

On motion, which evoked an unlimited number of nominations, the following gentlemen were elected as temporary Door-keepers:—Jas. O'Hara, Jacob Hummell, and Charles O'Brien.

The business next in order was the calling for the delegates of the precincts in the various wards. The following precincts were found to be contested:—

Fourth Ward—Sixth Precinct.
Sixth Ward—Second Precinct.
Tenth Ward—Seventh Precinct.
Twelfth Ward—Seventh Precinct.
Fourteenth Ward—Sixth Precinct.
Sixteenth Ward—Second Precinct.
Nineteenth Ward—Twelfth Precinct.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Fourth Precinct.

A great number of vacancies were reported during the calling of the various precincts. During the presentation of credentials by the delegates confusion reigned supreme. All was noise; talking, laughing, and canvassing the individual standing of the various gentlemen up for nomination.

On motion, all persons not delegates were requested to retire, and the Doorkeepers were ordered to admit none but members of the Convention.

The election of a permanent President was the business then in order.

Various nominations were made; and, on motion, Mr. Philip Lowry, of the Twenty-seventh Ward, was elected permanent President, by acclamation.

On taking the chair the President said that he was confident that the Convention would present a ticket before the voters of this city that would be elected without the shadow of a doubt (!), and with an overwhelming majority.

Messrs. Edward McGovern and Dr. Sites were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents on motion of a delegate.

The following gentlemen were elected as Secretaries: Charles M. Leisenring and Archibald McNeill.

The names of John Deal and Luke Kegan were offered by two delegates for the office of Treasurer.

This excited violent debate with those gentlemen whose candidates were stricken from the list of nominations.

Upon a vote by acclamation, by some egregious mistake, two of the candidates named were elected to fill the one office. This caused more trouble, and upon a call of the roll, after additional nominations had been made, the following vote was taken for Treasurer:—

Luke Kegan, 63; John Deal, 93; Robert Armstrong, 1; Michael Waterman, 49; John Babbington, 10.

The President announced that John Deal was duly elected Treasurer of the Convention.

It was moved that the present Doorkeepers be retained throughout the sessions of the Convention, which was unanimously carried.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The County Convention.

The County Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in Washington Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

On motion of E. D. Murphy, Esq., Peter Ambruster, Esq., was elected temporary Chairman.

J. W. Baillow and John H. Platt were elected temporary Secretaries.

John Gwinn and William Logue were appointed Doorkeepers.

Charles W. Carrigan moved that the Convention take a recess of one hour, to enable the Secretaries to make an alphabetical list of delegates, according to the rules, and that the Chairman have authority to appoint a sufficient number of additional Secretaries to assist the temporary ones in the rapid execution of that duty. Carried.

The Convention reassembled at 12 o'clock.

On motion, it was resolved that all those who were not delegates be requested to leave the room.

The Secretary was requested to call the roll, and the members to rise in answering their names, in order to facilitate the carrying out of the motion.

On motion of Mr. John Hill, the Convention proceeded to nominate permanent officers.

Messrs. Jesse Johnson, Peter A. Armbruster, and Colonel W. G. Morehead were placed in nomination for permanent Chairman.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for permanent officers.

The vote was announced to be as follows:—

Ambruster	119
Johnson	58
Morehead	57

Mr. Ambruster was declared elected, having received the majority of the votes cast.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Ambruster said he was not a speech-maker, but a working Democrat. He thanked the gentlemen for their kindness in electing him to occupy the chair. There were many present who were more capable of fulfilling the position of President than the speaker, but he craved the indulgence of the Convention to enable him to carry out the rules of the Democratic party governing the Convention.

The Ward Conventions

were held at the following places:—

Wards.
1. Bald's, Fifth and Reed stree's.
2. Mealey's, Tenth and Carpenter.
3. Gegan's, Eighth and Catharine.
4. McDonough's, Sixth, below Shippen.
5. McCrossen's, Fifth and Prune.
6. Quarry and Second streets.
7. Kerrigan's, Eighteenth and Naudain.
8. Lafferty,s, Eleventh and George.
9. Castline's, Broad, above Chesnut.
10. McLaughlin's, Broad and Race.
11. Royston's, New Market and Brown streets.
12. Snell's, Crown and Callowhill.
13. Eigth and Buttonwood.
14. Green street and Ridge avenue.
15. Fagen's, Newbold and Callowhill.
16. Heck's, Fourth, above Culvert.
17. Sherry's, Master and American.
18. Girard avenue and Marlborough street.
19. Lentz's, Frankford road and Norris street.
20. Girard avenue and Warnock street.
21. Bramble's, Manayunk.
22. Hughes', opposite Town Hall, Germantown.
23. Mullen's, Frankford.
24. No. 3734 Market street.
25. Lang's, Harrogate.
26. McCullom's, Seventeenth and Carpenter.
27. Cedar Hall, Fortieth and Market.
28. Clearfield street, west of Twenty-second street.

Among the Ward nominations made were the following:

Second Ward—School Directors, John N. Henry, Charles H. Tisdall, John R. Rodgers.

Third Ward—Alderman, Frank Devitt. Constable—Frank Reiley. School Directors—John Franklin, Larry Henry, Joseph Armstrong.

Fourth Ward.—Alderman—William McMullin. School Directors—David Sullivan, Joseph Ralston, and Henry Logan.

Fifth Ward—Common Council, James F. Dillon. School Directors, Jacob Reed, John Kelsh, William Conway, Dr. Laughlin (unexpired term).

Eighth Ward—No organization. Will meet on Thursday evening.

Ninth Ward—Common Council, Abraham C. Baker. Aldermen, Captain Charles B. Duncan. School Directors, Richard Ludlow, Edward Hurley, H. G. Leisenring.

Eleventh Ward—John Cahill, Alderman.

Thirteenth Ward—Common Council, Colonel Taylor; Alderman, James H. Fogley; School Directors, H. W. Hildebrandt, Thomas Gray.

Fifteenth Ward—Common Council, Charles Keichline; School Director, B. Bradley.

THE GREAT INTERSTATE FAIR.—The most important agricultural exhibition that has taken place in this State for many years will be the Interstate Fair, to be held at Norristown on September 11, and continue until the 18th instant. The managers are hard at work, and a very brilliant and interesting display may be anticipated. Thousands will be present from the eastern section of this State and a number of other States. Extraordinary efforts are being made to make this Fair a most triumphant success, and, from the character of the arrangements, something unusual may safely be anticipated. The different county agricultural societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland have responded promptly, and all the departments will be well filled. Among the features of the Fair will be a trial of Heyderick's steam plough, and an exhibition of the powers of the noted patent fire extinguisher. Some exciting trotting matches may be looked for, as Lady Thorn, Mountain Maid, and other first-class stock have been entered. The Fair grounds are charmingly located, one mile from Norristown and about sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and are easy of access by means of the Philadelphia and Norristown and Reading Railroads.

ATTACK UPON AN OFFICER.—A man named Morgan got into a fight this morning at Third and Catherine streets, during which Officer Burns interfered, and attempted to make an arrest. In so doing he was resisted by the men in question, and, it is alleged, was badly beaten by them. During the disturbance shots were fired, slightly injuring the officer. The ball also took effect in the hip of a boy, causing a severe wound. The alleged perpetrator of the act, Lester Smith, was pursued, but succeeded in making his escape. Morgan was captured, and taken before Alderman Morrow, who held him to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

A MEAN SWINDLE.—Frank Wood, who had been paying attention to a widow lady living in the western part of the city, ingratiated himself so far into her confidence as to get from her a gold watch, bed and bedding, bureau, carpet, and chairs, together with the lady's wearing apparel. He took the articles in a car and, it is supposed, pawned them. He was arrested this morning by Sergeant Hamilton, of the Sixth District, who took him before Alderman Beitler. He was held in $1500 bail.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—Robert Mercier was before Alderman Hutchinson this morning, to answer the charge of interfering with Officers Grindell and Evans on Sunday morning last, while in the discharge of their duty. A fight took place at Seventeenth and Wood streets, during which stones were thrown and violence used towards the officers in question. Mercier was then arrested and taken to the station. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

ASSAULTING HIS FAMILY.—James Smith, residing at No. 1539 Pearl street, was before Alderman Hutchinson yesterday, to answer the charge of committing an assault upon members of his family and using violent language towards them.

His conduct greatly annoyed the neighbors, who interfered and had him taken into custody. He was held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

FIGHT AT A TAVERN.—Robert Higgins and Henry Neil were before Alderman Morrow this morning, to answer the charge of creating a disturbance at Constantine's tavern, Second and Walnut streets. During the affair a large number of persons were drawn to the spot, and for a while much excitement was created. After hearing the case the Alderman held O'Neil in $1000 and Higgins in $1200 bail to answer at Court for the alleged offense.

STEALING DRY GOODS.—Jacob Mullen was arrested yesterday at Seventh and Shippen streets, having in his possession a quantity of muslin intended for shirting. He could give no account of himself, and was therefore taken before Alderman Fitch, who held him to answer in $500 bail.

SELLING LIQUOR.—J. Aiken and Jacob Stein, keepers of saloons on Vine street, above Fifth, were before Alderman Williams yesterday on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday. They were held to answer at court for the alleged violation of law.

THE PRESS CLUB will hold a regular stated meeting to-morrow afternoon, at the rooms, No. 515 Chesnut street, when business of importance to every member will be brought up for consideration.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths, and Boys', closing out at very low prices.*

GOOD NEWS!!—A Card. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothing House under the Continental, have just received a handsome lot of VERY FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, to which they wish to call the attention of their customers and the public generally. All in want of new Fall Clothing are invited to look at these goods and the prices of Ready-made Suits before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention given to customer work.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
First Class Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental Hotel.

PURCHASERS of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute can take their choice from a collection of eight different steel-plate engravings, with the assurance that for each share of stock held a gift will be awarded.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dizziness—Headache. Who would with patience suffer the pangs of excruciating headache—the gnawing stings of indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile—the tremor of shattered nerves, the broken and troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional decay from excess—when these evils may be avoided or permanently cured by the agency of these invaluable medicines? Sold by all Druggists.

NO PLAN more liberal than that presented for the endowment of the Riverside Institute was ever adopted. An engraving and a present guaranteed for every dollar invested.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

EVERY share of stock costing $1·00, purchased in aid of the Riverside Institute, guarantees besides a handsome steel-plate engraving, one present.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

OF the presents to be distributed among those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, there are nearly 400 valued at from $50 up to $40,000.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

THERE are several presents worth quite fortunes to be distributed among the purchasers of stock for the benefit of the Riverside Institute

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (Stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

HELP the orphans of soldiers and sailors by subscribing towards the endowment of the Riverside Institute.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

$300,000 worth of presents will be distributed on the 25th inst. among those who subscribe for the benefit of the Riverside Institute.

SIX CARDS, or one large Photograph, $1·00, Photo-Miniatures, $1·00, at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, for soldiers' and sailors' orphans. Shares, $1 each, securing a handsome engraving and a present besides.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
Reasonable Prices. ☜
Reasonable Prices. ☜
Reasonable Prices. ☜

☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—HESS.—On Tuesday morning, September 3, 1867, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. EUSEBIUS MORTON DAVIS to Miss FANNIE M. HESS, both of this city.

EYRE—VIGUERS.—On the evening of the 13th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Camden, N. J., by Rev. J. H. Peters, Captain C. C. EYRE, of this city, to Miss MARY S. VIGUERS, formerly of Philadelphia.

HART—FINKENI.—On the 15th of January, 1867, by the Rev. Robert G. Chase, Rector of the Church of St. Matthias, Mr. GUSTAVUS HART, Jr., of New York, to Miss NETTIE, daughter of the late Frederick Finkeni, of this city.

DIED.

COPELAND.—On the 1st instant, MRS. MARGERA ANN COPELAND, wife of Thomas Copeland, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 407 Washington avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

HALSEY.—In Upper Chichester, Delaware county, Pa., on Sunday evening, September 1, LAVINIA ISOBEL, youngest daughter of Samuel F. and Emma M. Halsey, aged 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family will meet the body at Broad and Prime streets depot, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train. To proceed to Laurel Hill for interment.

HENDERSON.—At Beverly, N. J., September 3, THOMAS HANFORD, infant son of John T. and Mary E. Henderson, aged 6 months and 2 weeks.

HUBBERT.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. BENJAMIN HUBBERT, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Jos. B. Hodgson, No. 2317 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock. Services to be held at St. John's M. E. Church. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REED.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. REBECCA F., wife of Jonathan C. Reed, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 687 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday, September 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Services at Roxborough Baptist Church.

MCQUADE.—On the 1st instant, ROSE, wife of Patrick McQuade, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of St. Josephine B. V. Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 72 Buckius street Aramingo, Frankford, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

WYNKOOP.—On the 29th ultimo, MARGARET, wife of John Wynkoop, and daughter of the late Joseph and Rachel Dyer, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 4949 Water street, White Hall, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to William Penn Cemetery, Somerton.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 922 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 2 28 5p

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

DEATH OF SENATOR M'DOUGAL.

The New York State Democratic Convention.

Death of Senator McDougall.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The Hon. James A. McDougall, United States Senator from California, died in this city to-day.

New York Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at the Delavan House to-day, it was resolved to hold the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers at Treddle Hall, in this city, on Thursday, the 3d of October.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 113¾@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111@111¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108¼@108½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¼@108¾.
United States 10-40s, 109¼@109¾.
August 7-30s, 107⅝@107⅝.
June and July 7-30s, 107⅛@107⅝. Market dull but firm.

United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73⅝, firm.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅝; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 126½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 120½; Cumberland preferred, 26; Virginia Sixes, 50; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 107⅜; sterling exchange, 9⅜; Gold, 141¼. Money, 4@5 per cent.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT of September 2, from the Stable, Carlton street, below Twelfth, a valuable small brown MARE, near fifteen hands high, and ten years old; HARNESS, and an old Rockaway CARRIAGE.

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

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FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

FOURTH EDITION

FARRAGUT IN RUSSIA.

Official Account of his Reception.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—European Squadron—Admiral Farragut gives the following official account of his enthusiastic reception by the Russians:—

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, OFF CRONSTADT, Russia, August 13, 1867.—Sir:—I have the honor to report my arrival in the Franklin at this place, on the 10th inst., after a very pleasant passage of eleven days from Cherbourg, having anchored two nights whilst running through the Great Belt.

Our reception here by the Russian authorities, naval and civil, was most gratifying, both nationally and individually. From the time we passed the first vessel we were greeted by cheers and salutes until we anchored, the harbor becoming so dense from smoke that we could no longer distinguish whence the guns were fired, whether from forts or ships, the Russians always taking the initiative. We returned in kind cheers and salutes, cheering when they cheered, and firing when they fired, but it was one burst of the most cordial welcome.

The Commanding Adm

CLOSE OF THE SECOND GENERATION.

Review of the Past 33 Years.

GREATNESS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The editor of the Boston *Traveller*, in his regular weekly review last Saturday, wanders off into a wonderfully interesting sketch of the past thirty-three and a third years, as follows:

With the close of this day, August 31, 1867, will close the second generation of the nineteenth century, and the fifty-sixth of the Christian era. A century is divided into three generations, of thirty-three years and four months each; and as the nineteenth century began on the 1st of January, 1801, its first generation closed on the 30th of April, 1834; since which date thirty-three years and four months have passed away, bringing an end to the second of the three equal parts of the century. The best explanation of what is meant by a generation is that given by De Quincey. It is not meant that the whole population of the earth who were alive at the beginning of a generation were dead at its close, but that a number equal to the whole population had died, one-third of whom were born in that generation. The two-thirds who died of those who were living at the beginning of a generation must embrace persons who belonged to the active part of the community, and therefore a new generation of active men may be said to come upon the stage three times in a century. The exceptions must be numerous, as a third of the deaths do not come from among those who were living at the beginning of the generation. Exactness of a literal character is not expected in such a case, but the estimate is sufficiently exact to meet the moral requirements of the matter. Looking back over the third of a century that now is closing, we find it full of wonderful deeds and great changes. When the generation began, the state of things in this country was very different from what it is to-day. President Jackson was in the second year of his second term of service, and was engaged in a hot contest with the United States Bank, the removal-of-the-deposits question filling the public mind as much as it is now filled by the question of reconstruction. The Whig party was just formed, but the Democratic party seemed to be impregnably seated in power. The Abolitionists were in the spring of their movement, and were hardly less obnoxious to most Americans than were the early Christians to the conservatives who rallied round Jupiter Optimus Maximus. The nullification movement had been put down the year before, and the slavery question had been seized upon by Mr. Calhoun to take its place. The mails were rifled by "gentlemen of respectability and standing," with Government's approbation, because they were supposed to contain "incendiary matter;" and in Boston pro-slavery fanaticism was almost as strong as it was in Charleston. The number of States was but twenty-four, and "the West" was hundred of miles from its present occidental line. The navy consisted of wooden sailing vessels. War, except with Indians, had been unknown to the country for almost twenty years. Slavery was, apparently, as firmly seated here as the Papacy in Christendom. Railways were little more than talked of, and telegraphs were unknown. The generation that then began passes away, and with it passes the country that then existed, and of which the people were so proud. Of all the leading men who then lived, but few survive. Jackson, Calhoun, Webster, Van Buren, Clay, Harrison, J. Q. Adams, Livingston, Tyler, McDuffie, Marshall, Taney, R. M. Johnson, Mangum, H. L. White, Hayne, Preston, Burges, Hamilton, Cass, Scott, Gaines, Marcy, Woodbury, McLane, Stevenson, Porter, Benton, Rush, Dallas, McLean, Tazewell, E. Everett, John Davis, Berrien, A. H. Everett, H. G. Otis, Cambreling, Leggett, Dayton, Biddle, and many more, whose names were as common in men's mouths in 1834 as those of Grant and Sheridan in 1867, have departed. The United States Bank is as dead as the continental currency. The Whig party has been in its grave fourteen years, and the Democratic party is in a dying state. Slavery, that seemed strong enough to defy fate, and claimed to have subdued fortune, is abolished; and Abolitionism is the creed of the land. The navy that was has become well-nigh as obsolete as the forces that fought at Salamis, being replaced by vessels built of iron, which are propelled by steam. The army, which was not strong enough to form an effective division, has been increased to ten times its former numbers. The number of States is increased one-half and more, while the extension of our territory exceeds the dreams of the founders of the Republic. "The West" is now on the shores of the Pacific, where we have two States, one of them the immediate creature of gold's power; and Territories there, or in the vicinity of the western ocean, are growing into States. Russian America, which was counted as lying beyond the boundaries of possible civilization, has become ours by purchase, twenty years after we had settled the Oregon dispute with England; and we are rapidly binding those remote regions to the East by means of railways and telegraphs, so that the Atlantic and the Pacific will be joined together by an undivorceable bond of iron in about three years. Great and opulent cities have sprung into existence: San Francisco, Chicago, Milwaukee, and others, are of the creations of this generation; while scores of places have risen from comparative insignificance to wealth and greatness. We have had two great wars: that with Mexico, which grew out of the annexation of Texas, and which, meant to make slavery colossal, was the means of its overthrow, while its effect on the world's business through its leading to the acquisition of California is among the wonders of history, and belongs to the romance of commerce; and what may be called the great civil war, brought upon the country through the bullying and insolence of the slaveholding interest, directed and wielded by the leaders of the Democratic party—and the circumstances and incidents of that contest were as marvellous as the contest itself was unlooked for. At the beginning of the generation we had no national debt, and the States were comparatively free from pecuniary obligations; at its close the national debt is not less than $2,500,000,000, and the States are enormously burdened with debt, of which they will not soon rid themselves—and most of these huge evidences of forced and unnatural expenditure, for the payment of which the industry and the ingenuity even of the unborn are mortgaged, were built up by war-makers, men who saved the country from being destroyed by the secessionists. What is remarkable, the country prospers under a burden of taxation much greater than that known to England, and which came into existence *per saltum*. In literature, much has been done in this generation, and many of the greatest American names belong to it—Prescott, Motley, Hawthorne, Bancroft, Lowell, Ticknor, Kirke, Brownson, Ward, Beecher, Norton, Mrs. Stowe, Hildreth, Margaret Fuller, Godwin, Thoreau, Fields, Hillard, Whipple, Eliot, Poe, Curtis, and others, are on the list: but many others who won fame in the generation's course, began their labors before it opened—Longfellow, Emerson, Kennedy, Bird, Simms, Mrs. Child, Miss Sedgwick, Willis, Verplank, and Percival are of this class. Cooper belonged more to this generation than to its immediate predecessor, and Irving as much; and Bryant, who yet lives, has labored throughout its course. To science the country has contributed many eminent men since the beginning of 1834; and in sculpture and painting not a few Americans in that time have achieved eminence. Much has been done for education, and the pure fame of Horace Mann belongs entirely to the generation now so near its end, but coming time will preserve it. Most that has been accomplished here in periodical literature belongs to it, the *North American Review* being the chief exception. The newspaper press has risen to gigantic proportions in thirty-three years, and among its conductors are numbered many distinguished men—Greeley, Bennett, Raymond, Dix, Monroe, Morris, Nugent, Morse, Godkin, Blair, Prentiss, Greene, Conrad, Morton, Bryant, Haughton, Buckingham, Hill, Gales, Garrison, Hale, Knowlton, Forney, Bonner, Dana, G. W. Kendall, Leggett, Dow, Hudson, Ripley, Anthony, Robinson, Crosswell, Weed, Bowles, and others; while a host of unknown writers have labored for and on it, who are in the predicament of soldiers who fight hard and die in ditches to make fame and fortune for the few—men that resemble the bard,

"Who, noteless as the race from which he sprung,
Saved others' names, but left his own unsung."

The cheap press is one of the glories of this generation, and it includes books of all kinds as well as newspapers. Looking North, we see Canada risen to importance in the last thirty-three years, and promising to become a mighty nation by the close of the century. The "Dominion" is emphatically the child of the generation, as the movements out of which it grew were at the height just after the generation began, and then Canada attracted the world's attention, and ever since has steadily increased in wealth, power, and influence. Looking to the South, we see in Mexico a picture exactly the opposite of the pleasing one presented by Canada; and this, too, is a product of the generation, and one that does it no honor, as it was in 1835 that the constitution of 1824 was abolished, since which time the Mexican ship of state has been borne on a sea of troubles, till our "sister republic" has become a relative of whom we are ashamed; and the massacres of which she is now the scene remind us of the worst countries of the worst times of the Middle Ages—and we regret she was not "absorbed" by the United States in 1848. Mexico has gone backward as much as Canada has gone forward. In South America there has been much improvement, but there is room for much more. Brazil has become a powerful country, and is well governed; Chili is orderly and prosperous; Paraguay is stout and strong, as her recent deeds testify; Peru is not so orderly as she was under Spanish rule, but on the whole she has gained considerably through independence—and, speaking generally, there is nothing in the condition of meridional America that leads us to regret that most of it is no longer under European rule. The project of abolishing slavery in Brazil is talked of as the generation closes. The West Indies have been freed from slavery in this generation, with the exception of the Spanish possessions. It was in 1833 that the British Emancipation act was adopted, but it was not till 1838 that the work was really completed. Cuba has been much sought by the United States since 1834, but in vain; and it has been assailed by pirates from the South, many of whom were executed at the Havana in 1851, which put an end to filibustering in that direction. The whites in Jamaica complain of being ruined through emancipation, and say they cannot raise anything, whereby the price of tropical produce is much increased—but it is better to have free souls than free sugar. The Eyre butcheries, deeds worthy of Percy Kirke, were the outcropping of the old slaveocratic spirit, and show what we should have to expect were we to leave any power in the hands of our ex-slaveholders. Passing across the Atlantic, we see that Europe has changed immensely in thirty-three years, the consequence of great events that there have occurred in almost every country, from Cape North to Cape Matapan, and from the mouth of the Shannon to the mouths of the Volga. In 1834 Great Britain had fairly got under the government of the ten-pounders, because of the passage of the Reform bill. Many other reforms were the consequences of the great political change that had been wrought in 1832. Colonial slavery was abolished, municipal reform effected, religious institutions were considerably liberalized, the law was relieved of some of its burdens, something done for education, taxation made more equal, the fiscal system improved, the press freed from odious imposts, and much other good work performed. Still, the Liberals lost ground, and the Tories returned to power in 1841; but in 1845-6 occurred the Irish famine, the result of the potato-rot, a peculiar evil of this generation, and the effect was the abolition of the Corn laws, whereby fell the bread monopoly of the British aristocracy. The Whigs returned to power, and held it with brief interruptions down to the summer of 1866, when the present Tory Government was formed, which has carried through Parliament a Reform bill that confers the suffrage on about a million of men who had small hopes of receiving it two years since. Ireland has been the scene of her usual troubles in this generation. The power of Mr. O'Connell was shaken before his death (in 1846), in consequence of the proceedings against him by the British Government, and Young Ireland made itself heard. An attempt at insurrection in 1848 failed utterly; but during the last three years Fenianism has given "the Saxons" much annoyance, particularly as it operates in America as well as in Ireland, and even made an attempt to invade Canada in 1866. Great Britain has been engaged in many wars since 1834: in China, in Syria, in Affghanistan, in South Africa, in many parts of what is commonly known as India, in Persia, in the Crimea and in the North of Europe (against Russia), and in the far-away islands of the Southern Ocean; and in all these wars the steady bravery, the indomitable pluck, and the strong energy of the British race have been as honorably displayed and maintained as ever they were in former generations. Circumstances prevented Britain from having the first part in the Russian war, no one can say that British valor was more splendidly exhibited at Blenheim and at Waterloo than it was at the Alma, at Balaklava, and at Inkermann. The charge at Balaklava will go through history as long as history shall be written. The Indian mutiny afforded England a terrible opportunity to show that she was competent to the highest work of war, and she did not neglect it. France has become very great since 1834. At that date the Orleans Government had tolerably established itself, but, though its intentions were always good, that dynasty never became popular. The French expected it would lift their country out of the slough into which it had been cast by the events of 1813-15; and assert for them a high place in Europe and throughout the world; but "peace at any price" was its motto, and it acted up to that motto. When M. Thiers had brought his country to the verge of war with most of Europe on the Eastern question, Louis Philippe got rid of him, and M. Guizot was placed at the head of affairs till 1848, when monarch and monarchy and minister were involved in the ruin effected by the revolution of February. A French republic was established, which had a sickly existence of almost four years, when it was overthrown by its own President, who made himself Napoleon III. The bitterest enemy of the Emperor must admit that he has done much for France. He made her a great nation once more, and secured for her the leadership of Europe. His part in the Russian war was a great one; and at the Congress of Paris (1856) his moral supremacy was admitted. His part in the Italian war also was great, and led to the overthrow of Austria, and to the ruin of the plan she had formed of making Italy one of her dependencies. He increased the territory of France; and the material warfare of his subjects has been much promoted by his action. Never were the French so "well off" as they are under his rule. Had he not entered into the Mexican business, under the mistaken notion that the secession war had ruined this country, his power could not have been shaken; but that was fatal to his honor, and it may prove equally fatal to his power. He behaved in the meanest manner when he abandoned the Archduke Maximilian, to whom he had pledged his full support, and on the imperial head should the archducal blood be. Russia was the first of powers in 1834. She, though half an Asiatic power at the least, lorded it over Europe at that time, and Czar Nicholas was then much stronger than was Napoleon III in 1865—for he was strong in all the strength of legitimacy as well as with all the strength of cannon, whereas the Frenchman is not a legitimate sovereign, but an adventurer, who may be made to disappear at any moment. He set himself against revolution everywhere, and behaved with the greatest insolence towards everybody. He took the lead in destroying the independence of Cracow, he crushed the Hungarians when they were about to crush the House of Austria, and he sought to make the Sultan surrender the men who had eaten of his bread and salt, and thus do violence to sentiments that were ancient as long ago as when Abraham lived in his tent on the Plains of Mamre. So that when he made a violent attack on the Sultan in 1853, under religious pretenses, all thoughtful men were glad to see him boldly met by Turkey, by France, by England, and by Sardinia; and also they were glad to see his armies beaten, Sebastopol laid in ruins, and his fleet sunk beneath the waters of Euxine. The lead Russia had held for forty years after the fall of Napoleon I was at an end, and Nicholas died of mortification. Since then Russia has behaved better, though none can speak well of her arbitrary conduct towards the Poles, who have made efforts to regain their nationality, but in vain. Russia defied French intervention in their behalf, and put down Napoleon III as summarily as England had refused his proposition for the meeting of a General Congress. But the Czar has emancipated the serfs, a proceeding the importance of which will be better comprehended by men of the future than by contemporaries. "*Tout est optique*," says a clever Frenchman, meaning that we do not, because we cannot, understand the value of what we witness. Russia is now devoted to material improvement, and is extending her power in Central Asia. Italy, once "the lone mother of dead empires," has risen from her dust in this generation. The little sub-Alpine kingdom of Sardinia has become the great kingdom of Italy, which includes even Sicily; and we have seen a King and Grand Dukes and Dukes, not a few, dethroned there, while most of the Pope's temporal possessions have been taken from him, and he is in danger of being stripped of the little that is left him. Nothing but French protection has kept him in Rome since he returned to that city. This extraordinary change the world owes to Cavour, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel II, and Napoleon III. Cavour was the first of statesmen, and his death was the saddest of the generation; and Garibaldi's life and achievements belong to the world of old romance, only that they are so real. Germany has astonished the world. In '34 she was as drowsy as Barbarossa in his cave. In '48 she behaved herself frantically. In '66 she vaulted to the first place in Europe. This was the consequence of the exertions of Count Bismark, chief Minister of Prussia. The story is too recent to require more than the merest allusion. The North German Confederation has been created, and it is but the first step in a movement that will lead to the creation of a new German Empire, at the head of which will be the Prussian royal family, the House of Hohenzollern. Austria had been so weakened by the struggle of 1848-9, and by the war of 1859, that Prussia defeated her, though she was backed by a large part of Germany; and by the same means Prussia took the first place from France, which that country so resents that she seems to be bent on getting up a Prussian war, as she has united with Austria to put a stop to Prussian progress. Austria, after oppressing Hungary for years, has "made up" with her, and empire and kingdom have been reconciled, and embrace so affectionately that you are led to believe they mean to hate each other for ever. Belgium, which began its national existence but a short time before the opening of this generation, has made immense material progress, and would be content were she not in constant fear of being "gobbled up" by either Prussia or France. Holland, which has had a similar career, is similarly situated. Spain was involved in the horrors of a bitter civil war in 1834, which lasted many years, and she seemed worn out; but her means are great, and no country rises more rapidly from a low point, let her have but a fair opportunity; and soon she was not only well situated at home, but the world saw her undertake a war against Morocco, and wage it with entire success. She also attacked Chili and Peru, bombarding and burning Valparaiso, but getting the worst of it when her fleet assailed Callao; and she was an original party to Napoleon's attack on Mexico, but soon backed out of that bad business. The Spanish Government long has been unpopular, and has resorted to the most arbitrary rule, and at present the dynasty, the last of the Bourbons, is in serious danger of being overthrown, the country being reported ready for almost anything. It is supposed the crown would be given to the sovereign of Portugal in the event of the dethronement of Isabella Segunda—which proceeding would complete the fall of Portugal, by causing her to be absorbed into a rounded peninsular kingdom. But the real Portugal—the Portugal of which we read—is in Brazil, as England would have been in America by-and-by had she held on to all her American possessions. The Scandinavian kingdoms have not contributed much to the events of the generation, though the lesser one—Denmark—occasionally figures, as in the affair of the Duchies, in the great games, much to her disadvantage. Sweden ought to be happy, according to Montesquieu's saying, for her annals are wearisome—to the outsider; but she has had some domestic troubles. Greece has changed her dynasty, and is desirous of war with Turkey, if she can be backed by Russia. Turkey has been worried throughout the whole generation; worried about Egypt, about Montenegro, about Roumania, about her Christian populations, about Syrian massacres of Christians and Christian occupation of Syria, about Candia, about money, and about reforms. This would have been the last of her generation, had she not been bolstered and buttressed by Western Europe again and again. Christendom saved her from Egyptian ambition in 1840; and the Czar talked of *her* as a "sick *man*" as early as 1844; and in 1853 he purposed doctoring her, hoping to restore the cross in Constantinople in the year that completed the fourth century since the Crescent had been placed over the first of Christian capitals—a grand design, which might have succeeded had the boldness of his movements borne any proportion to the audacity of his conceptions. Christians prevented his success, and thus this generation lost what would have been a magnificent addition to its property in events. Egypt's Viceroy has been made a King, and the house of Mehemet may prove as fortunate there as were the Lagidæ. Proceeding East, we are reminded of the fighting about Herat; the invasion of Affghanistan; the expedition to Khiva; the tremendous wars between the English and Sikhs, leading to the conquest of the Punjaub, a conquest that had a memorable effect on the reconquest of India after the Sepoy mutiny; and the absorptions into and annexations to British India, of minor countries, under the lead of Lord Dalhousie, one of the greatest of British Viceroys, including the kingdom of Oude; the siege and taking of Mooltan, and the acquisition of the Koh-i-noor, which is supposed to take bad luck to its possessor; the mutiny itself, with its horrors, its hard battles, its desperate sieges, its long marches, and its great spoils; and the short revival of Mogul rule at Delhi, and the final extinction of even that shadow of a shade, the Indian King, who was so far descended indeed from Akbar and Aurungzebe. The East India Company was abolished as a political party immediately after the mutiny, and Victoria (whom God long preserve!) is Queen of Hindostan. The quarrels of England and China belong principally to this generation. They began just before the close of the last generation, but little was then done, while throughout this generation they have been carried on with considerable energy. France taking part in them at last, and Russia appearing too, though she did not pursue the same course as the other European powers; and America was also concerned to some extent in them. The general result of these affairs is, that the Chinese shell is broken, and that Christendom has conquered the prejudices of China. Future times will complete the work. China has been the scene of vast rebellions, of which the Tae-ping rebellion was by far the most important, and at times seemed likely to effect its purpose, the overthrow of the Mantchoo dynasty. The Chinese emigration to America is one of the most remarkable incidents of the time. Japan, so long a sealed country to foreigners, has been forced to change her policy in this generation, through the exertions of Europeans and Americans; and from what has been done in the present year we may conclude that she will soon be brought within the ring-fence of civilization, as occidentals are pleased to denominate their modes of life. France has entered on operations in Cochin-China, in pursuit of her crazy conceit of obtaining colonies that do her no good. Australia has grown rapidly in the last thirty-three years, and the discovery of gold there in 1850 has been attended with great consequences. All through that part of the world is vigorous life, and British nations are there fast coming into existence. Africa affords little matter for remark. In the extreme southern part of that continent the English are steadily reclaiming the country, and they have had severe contests with the savages. France continues to hold Algeria, which has been a school for her soldiers for a generation; but of real colonization she has effected little. Tunis has become an enlightened community. Morocco has had wars with France and Spain. The course of African discovery has gone on with much spirit, and it is claimed that the fountains of the Nile have been reached; but it is asserted that this particular discovery is nothing more than a revival of old knowledge. The slave trade has been steadily prosecuted, though not to its former extent, and subjected to severe attacks; and it is thought that recent events will soon put an end to it, so far as Christians are concerned in it. Its entire suppression will, we may assume, be one of the glories of the third generation of this century. Abyssinia has attracted some attention of late, because of the disputes between its Government and that of England. Zanzibar has ascended to consideration, and was separated from Muscat eleven years since. Of miscellaneous matters belonging to our generation, we may mention the growth of Mormonism; the building of the Panama Railroad; the triumph of liberal principles almost everywhere; the establishment of cheap postage; the restoration of the remains of Napoleon to France; the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States; the advance of the temperance reformation; the canalization of the Isthmus of Suez, though not completed; the appearance of rinderpest in Western Europe; and the holding of great Exhibitions for the promotion of industry, science, and art. The literature of the time will compare advantageously with that of any other generation. Its chief characteristic is its humane spirit. The names it furnishes to history are among the greatest known, whether in the severer pursuits or in the lighter departments of letters. Never was literature so well rewarded as it has been throughout this generation, which is one of the effects of the general diffusion of education, a peculiarity of the generation. The "largest liberty" of discussion prevails almost everywhere, as respects most subjects. In science the progress made since 1833 is vast, and merely to name its achievements would require a volume. From the highest flights of the greatest astronomers to the deepest researches of the most enlightened and persevering of geologists, progress has been the world's law. That series of discoveries and inventions which began with Daguerre belongs to the fifty-sixth Christian generation. But the changes wrought by the application of steam power to navigation and travel, and by the use of the electric telegraph, stand at the head of the work of this generation. They can be fully comprehended only by persons old enough clearly to remember the condition of the world at the beginning of 1834. Ocean steam navigation, railways on an extensive scale, and the electric telegraph are things of this generation. All that had been done in respect to railways previously to 1834 sinks to insignificance when compared with what has been done since that date. And of ocean steam navigation the same can be said, with even more emphasis. The electric telegraph is entirely ours; and its use has been productive of the most extraordinary results. While steam has achieved but a partial victory over space, electricity has annihilated time. The most stupendous of the telegraph's conquests was that involved in the success of the project of laying the Atlantic cable, which has chained America to Europe. The whole world, indeed, is fast becoming united by the spread of telegraphic wires. Looking at what has been done since 1833, we are at a loss to comprehend what has been left for men to do hereafter; but, no doubt, there are still "mighty secrets hid in Time and Nature" for them to discover. Just now, their ingenuity is mainly directed to the promotion of agencies of destruction, as it has been for years past. It is of the nature of a practical antithesis that the most humane and enlightened of generations should have contributed most to render weapons of war effective; but it is argued that the ultimate effect must be to render all war impossible. Be that as it may, science has done as much for war as for peace in the generation that closes with this day. At the same time, the additions made to the means of promoting human comfort are very great. The sewing-machine has been invented—and so has the needle-gun, which is the sewing-machine of war. Many eminent foreigners have died in this generation, only a few of whom have we room to name:—Prince Albert, Wellington, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Tom Moore, Lord Palmerston, Cavour, Lafayette, Czar Nicholas, Louis Phillippe, Southey, C. Lamb, Soult, (last survivor of Napoleon's Marshal's,) Professor Wilson, Lord Eldon, Lord Macaulay, Lord Lyndhurst, William IV, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir R. Peel, Lord Melbourne, Miss Bremer, Lord Dundonald, Faraday, Mrs. Jameson, Earl Grey, Lord Stowell, Bernadotte (Charles XIV, John, King of Sweden), Prince Metternich, Count Nesselrode, Leopold I, N. M. Rothschild, Mehemet Ali, Mahmoud II, Thomas Hood, Marshal Radetzky, Charles X (in exile), Douglas Jerrold, Lord Raglan, Marshal Pélissier, Maria Edgeworth, Mrs. Gore, Lord Lansdowne, Sam Rogers (at 93), Mrs. Gaskell, Lady Morgan, Châteaubriand, Lord Clyde, the Archduke Charles, Mr. Buckle, Prince Paskevitch, Henri Beyle, Sydney Smith, Lord Jeffrey, Dr. Arnold, Mrs. Browning, Wm. Mure of Caldwell, Sir R. Adair (at 93), J. W. Croker, the Archduke Maximilian, Lord Elgin, E. Arndt, Baron Von Stein, Doctor Whewell, Archbishop Whately, Lord Plunkett, Mrs. Shelley, the Duke of Orleans and his wife, Sir G. C. Lewis and his wife, Mary Berry, Joanna Baillie, Charlotte Brontë and her sisters, Madame d'Arblay (Fanny Burney), Marshal St. Arnaud, Leigh Hunt, R. L. Shiel, Mrs. Trollope, W. S. Landor, Lady Dufferin, Miss Landon, Hallam, James Montgomery, A. Von Humboldt, Marshal Bertrand, Grouchy, Robert Montgomery, Pushkin, Prince Polignac, Sir H. Lowe, Harriet Lee (at 90), Ludwig Tieck, A. W. Von Schlegel, Jane Porter, T. Campbell, Branger, Lucy Aiken, Miss Mitford, G. Croley, H. Heine, Michaud, M. de Barante, Praed, John Sterling, Wm. Motherwell, Allan Cunningham, R. Cobden, Lockhart, Schelling, Hogg, Ary Scheffer, Cornelius, E. Sue, Uhland, Horace Vernet, Count Szechenyi, Augustin Theirs, Prince Felix Schwartzenberg, and many others not less distinguished than those named. Our summary is necessarily brief and bald, and it could not be made as complete as it should be even had we ten times as much space at our command as we have. What we have said is intended to be less instructive than suggestive. Take it for all in all, this generation is exceeded in the importance of its events—considered with reference to their probable consequences—only by three of its predecessors. These exceptions are:—1. The generation from the autumn of 1467 to the close of 1500, in which occurred the fall of the Burgundian house (Valois) and the rise of Switzerland; the establishment of the Tudor dynasty in England; the discovery of America, and the beginning of its colonization; the progress of Portuguese discovery, including the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope, and the beginning of that European conquest of the East which since has been carried so far; the spread of the art of printing, and other matters of high moment. 2. The generation that began with 1501 and extended to the spring of 1534, in which so much of America was conquered and colonized by the Spaniards; when the House of Austria became so powerful that the broad and solid foundations of a universal rule appeared to have been laid through successes in matrimony and in war; and when the Reformation broke out. 3. The generation that began in 1767 and closed with the year 1800—in which Napoleon was born, and which saw the rise of Russia and the partition of Poland, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, the formation of the American Constitution, and the extension of British power in India. Nothing has occurred in our generation that can be classed with the discovery of America, the Reformation, or the French Revolution; but in secondary matters this generation can claim superiority over any and all the three exceptions named. The greatest European event is the change in Germany. Perhaps the abolition of slavery in the United States may prove to have been as great an event as the abolition of the old monarchy in France; but the point can be determined only by time, when all who are now living shall be as dead as the self-emancipated gladiators who served under the standard of Spartacus, whatever that may have been.

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BLAISE PASCAL AND SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Letters Laid Before the French Academy.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

PARIS, August 10, 1867.—The question of the letters of Pascal has by no means been laid to rest by the skepticism of M. Faugere. M. Chasles has read at the Academy several letters of the interesting correspondence purporting to have been held between Pascal and Newton, beginning when the latter was a boy at school. M. Chasles possesses nearly five hundred papers signed by Pascal, and several hundred signed by Newton, Leibnitz, Jacqueline, Pascal, Perrier, Rohault, and others, which contain mutual references to one another. No new argument has been presented to contest the authenticity of these signatures, and M. Chasles has advanced nothing new in their defense.

Except the statement, intended to parry a remark of M. Faye, that Pascal would have calculated the mass of Saturn from the movement of its second satellite, which was known in 1655, M. Chasles also disposes of the objection that Pascal would have taken pains to publish such important speculations, by reference to the fact that Pascal neglected to publish his principal works. Not only his theological writings, as the Pensees, were collected after his death, though evidently forming the fragments of a systematic treatise that he had intended completing, but his scientific treatises on the "Equilibrium of Fluids," and the "Weight of the Atmosphere," finished in 1653, were equally left for posthumous publication, and his writings, entitled "Tactiones sphericæ, Tactiones conicæ, Loci plani ac solidi, Perspectivæ methodus," have been entirely lost. However it may be, the letters read by M. Chasles are interesting. The following are translations of the more important of them:—

PASCAL TO ROBERT BOYLE.

6 Janvier, — Monsieur: — I have recently received a letter accompanied by a memoir from a young English student, treating of the calculation of the infinite, another on the system of vortex, and a third on the equilibrium of fluids and on weight. I have observed in these divers memoirs marks of intelligence which have really surprised me, above all on the part of a young man hardly emerged from childhood; for I am told that he is hardly thirteen years old. My astonishment was so great that for a moment I was tempted to believe that these works originated with some savant well versed in such matters, but who, for the sake of some mystification, had borrowed the name of a young student. There are some of your countrymen who have such bizarre ideas, if you will permit me the expression. However it may be, these memoirs are full of talent, and it is easy to see that their author has not only studied with care Kepler and Descartes, as also my experiments on the weight of the atmosphere, but that he himself has known how to observe the complicated effects of nature and devise new experiments.

That seems to me a great deal for a young man. However, without doubt, you know him. He is called Isaac Newton. I should be very glad if you could give me some information concerning this precocious young savant, for I wish to know with whom I have to do before I reply.

I am, sir, your well affectioned, PASCAL.
To Mr. Robert Boyle.

PASCAL TO NEWTON.

PARIS, 20 May, 1654.—My Young Friend:—I have learned with what care you seek to initiate yourself into the mathematical and geometrical sciences, and that you desire to explore thoroughly the works of the late M. Descartes. I send you several of his papers, which have been remitted to me by one of his good friends. I send you, also, divers problems which have been formerly the object of my preoccupations, touching the laws of abstraction, in order to exercise your genius. I entreat you to tell me what you think of them. But be careful, my young friend, that you do not too greatly fatigue your imagination. Work, study, but do it with moderation. It is the best means to acquire, and to profit by what you have learned. I speak to you by experience. For also from my youth, I was in haste to learn, and nothing could hinder my young intelligence, if I may so speak. To-day I find that I have overcharged my memory, and it begins to fail me at the moment that I have most need of it.

I do not say this to you, my young friend, to turn you away from your studies, but to induce you to study with moderation. Knowledge grows insensibly and with time. No more at present, my young friend, except to assure you of my affection. PASCAL.

To young Newton, student at Grantham.

PASCAL TO NEWTON.

May 2, 1665.—Monsieur and Young Friend:—What has been told me of your precocious genius has been very agreeable to me, and has recalled the happy recollections of my own childhood. Ah! how beautiful was the time, when I first heard the eulogy of great men, and aspired to tread in their steps. And now I say to myself: Happy is he whose imagination is bold, lively, and powerful, and who has the noble ardor to wish to elevate himself to glory! These violent transports which lead us to thirst for reputation are themselves auguries that announce that we shall one day merit it. My young friend, remember well what I am going to say to you. No man who does not aspire to make a name for himself will ever achieve anything great. Whoso passes along with nonchalance and coldness in the career that he has embraced, suffers all the annoyances and the disgusts of his profession without enjoying the honor or the recompense. The soul must be stirred by the contemplation of great things. We should as much as possible, as has been well said by Longinus, nourish our mind with grandeur; keep it full and enlarged with a certain noble and generous pride. Above all, let us banish too great self-distrust: it is a languor of the soul which prevents her from taking flight, and proceeding with rapidity towards the end which she desires. Self-distrust is to our faculties what cold is for the earth; it cripples them, stifles them; it prevents one from perceiving that which he is, and from feeling that which he might be one day. But the dew of the morning is less useful to the flowers, than emulation is to the faculties of the mind. It sets them at liberty, and fecundates them with activity. Therefore, my young friend, I engage you to read with care our classic authors who have written on the sciences. Study Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus, Descartes, Galileo, etc., and tell me what inspirations these writers shall have suggested to you.

I am your well affectioned, PASCAL.
To young Newton.

PASCAL TO NEWTON.

December 2, 1657.—My Young Friend:—I send to you by the medium of one of my friends, who is about to journey in Europe, a packet of little writings that I have collected, to serve for your instruction, as you have requested me in one of your letters. They are notes, reflections, and thoughts touching the sciences, among others the laws of attraction and equilibrium. I engage you to read them with attention, and I dare to hope that you will find in them something which may be agreeable to you, and which may lead you to reflect on the system of the world. Such is my desire. Your letters are always most agreeable to me. I am always your well affectioned PASCAL.

To young Newton, student.

PASCAL TO NEWTON.

NOVEMBER 22, 1658.—Monsieur and Young Friend:—When Copernicus had discovered and announced that the earth obeyed three principal movements, it was natural, after the principles of mechanics already known, to pursue the phenomena necessarily resulting from each one of these movements, and to appreciate their reciprocal influence. Thence sprang explanations and experiments on the variations of gravity (?) (*pesanteur*), concerning which I have already spoken to you, and about which you will find subjoined several observations. Thence also is come all the order and division of astronomy into periodical movements, and movements of rotation, and oscillations, to which are subjected the axes of rotation of all the planets. It is, therefore, the system of Copernicus thoroughly meditated and followed out, which opens the career for all researches made since him, and which has given the clue to a great number of truths now recognized. I will write to you no more to-day.

You will find with this letter some new observations on this subject, and an article on astronomy that I communicate to you. I am your well-affectioned PASCAL.

To Mons. Isaac Newton.

PASCAL TO NEWTON.

20 Janvier, 1869.—Monsieur and Young Friend:—You who know how to enjoy the charms of meditation, listen to me; let us penetrate together into this asylum surrounded by silence, where the soul of Descartes is profoundly occupied with sublime objects, and is plunged in sweet ravishments unknown to the vulgar. Behold him, blessed with a contentment such as kings cannot buy; the august stamp of reflection is on his forehead; the light of thought burns in his eyes; his intellect, enlightened by the purest rays of human reason, is in a glorious communion with Nature, with God Himself. In this moment his eye pierces the highest heavens; seeks the secret knots, the concealed principles, the marvellous enchainment of cause and effect; embraces the universe, which is not more vast than his genius. Let us follow him in his labors, in his meditations; let us examine them with care. It is a good rule to follow; and for a long time I have been trying to make a professional study of his life, and of the history of his philosophy and his other works. This is why I have collected everything remarkable which occurred to him in the course of his career. I have a great number of notes on the subject, which I will communicate to you if you wish. PASCAL.

NEWTON TO PASCAL.

Monsieur:—Lately the thought occurred to me to verify a calculation of which I have already spoken to you, which is, to examine according to what line descends a body which falls from an elevation, taking account of the movement of the earth around its axis, and of which one of your notes has given me the idea. As such a body has the same movement as the place from which it falls has by the rotation of the earth, it ought to be considered as being projected forwards, and at the same time attracted towards the centre of the earth. This research, which has much connection with the motion of the moon, has induced me to resume my labors. To proceed with security, I wished to establish no principle, and to make no supposition. I have consulted Nature herself. I have carefully followed her operations, and have only aspired to discover her secrets by experiments selected and repeated. Firm in my project, I have resolved to admit no objections against an evident experiment which have been deduced from metaphysical considerations. Such is the plan of study that I have formed, and that I wish to follow henceforth. If I were not afraid of troubling you, I would send you, now as formerly, my experiments. I wait for your reply. I am, sir, your very humble and well affectioned ISAAC NEWTON.

To M. B. Pascal.

NEWTON TO PASCAL.

2 Fevrier, 1659.—Monsieur:—The divers notes that you have been so kind as to send me, touching the late M. Descartes, have been so agreeable to me that I permit myself to demand of you permission to keep them a while longer, wishing to reread them again, and I pray you, also, to give me some more information concerning this illustrious personage, whom, without doubt, you have known in private life, and whom you have been so well able to appreciate. Certes, Descartes is the greatest genius of our century, no one can doubt, and, therefore, it is a great pleasure for me to know all the details of his existence. I write to you no more to-day, Monsieur. I wait for a reply from you, which will be agreeable to me, if you will be kind enough to tell me more about the late M. Descartes, and conceal from me nothing that you know. I should be glad also to know where his papers can be found, that I am told returned to France some years ago. I have found here among the papers of the Chevalier d'Igby, who had several conferences with M. Descartes, and who was among the number of his principal friends—I have found, I say, certain letters extremely curious, which have heightened my esteem for him. If by chance you know the letters that the Chevalier d'Igby has written to M. Descartes, I should be much obliged to you to instruct me concerning them.

I am, sir, and very good counsellor, your humble servant and friend, ISAAC NEWTON.

To Mons. Pascal.

NEWTON TO PASCAL.

12 Mars, 1661.—I have learned, Monsieur, to my great displeasure, that you are always suffering. That is without doubt the reason that for so long a time I have received no letter from you. Will it be possible for me to receive any more? If your disease is not the cause which has prevented you from writing to me, can it be that you have something to complain of in regard to me? I do not think I deserve complaint. The services that you have rendered me are too great to let it be possible that I should be guilty of incivility towards you; though possibly by ignorance, certainly not with intention. I know that you wrote to me that you had abandoned the sciences, to devote yourself to other studies, which are probably no more connected with mine. If that be the reason, I regret it; but I am not and cannot be less all my life your admirer, and your very humble and well-affectioned servant,

ISAAC NEWTON.

To Monsieur Pascal.

NEWTON TO PASCAL.

May 8, 1661.—Monsieur:—I have learned from one of your friends, and that with much pain, of the state of suffering in which you are. I am much moved by it, I assure you; you to whom I owe so many good counsels and instructions; for which be assured that I shall preserve eternal gratitude.

Monsieur, I have not forgotten that some years ago you sent me several manuscripts, and a great number of notes; two hundred at least. I have consulted and abstracted with much care and interest all these documents, which have initiated me in certain things of which I was ignorant, and for which knowledge I am indebted to you. But I do not now remember whether you have given me permission to keep these precious documents, or whether I must return them to you—concerning this I beg you to reply to me if you please. For I should have remorse of conscience if I kept them without being well assured of your intention in the matter. I await, Monsieur, your reply with great impatience, and be assured that I always am and shall be your humble, much obliged, and well-affectioned servant, ISAAC NEWTON.

To M. Blaise Pascal, at Paris.

NEWTON TO ROHAULT.

8 Novembre (apres) 1672.—Mousieur:—You are without doubt not ignorant of the great importance that attaches to a correct valuation of the velocity of light, and how much knowledge on this subject would influence the progress of astronomy, and extend the sphere of our ideas on the constitution of the universe. I must also make you acquainted with an important fact touching gravity (*pesanteur*).

One of your countrymen, M. Richer, having been sent in 1672 by your Government to Cayenne, to observe the parallax of Mars, wrote to me that he perceived that his clock, regulated at Paris before his departure, had retarded near the equator nearly three minutes in twenty-four hours; whence we must conclude that gravity (*pesanteur*) varies in the different latitudes; that it increases in going from the equator to the poles, and diminishes in going from the poles to the equator. This phenomenon is astonishing, but it is a demonstration of the diurnal movement of the earth, and ought to make us acquainted with the real figure of our planet. For a long time I have had a glimpse of this truth. I found traces of it in certain writings communicated to me by the late M. Pascal, and this observation of M. Richer's confirms the fact. I say nothing further to you at present, but leave you to think about the matter. I am, sir, your humble servant,

I. NEWTON.

To Monsieur Rohault.

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Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 5, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenecks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Monrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25. The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867. at 4:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND, 9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street, (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.

4:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11:59 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

7 21 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:25, 8, 8:50, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 2, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3¼, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	9:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	9:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

11 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:30 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:40 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:20 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:50 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M. and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 7:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:15 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont returning from Harrisburg at 8:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:45 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 29

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements, On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:00 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

5 13

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWERIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Report, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, leaving Bethlehem at 12:35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at

"POOR CARLOTTA."

Her Physicians in Consultation—A Touching Narrative of her Mental and Bodily Sufferings—She is Haunted by Nocturnal Visions, Fears, Poison, and Refuses to take Nourishment—Her Mind Constantly Occupied with Thoughts of her late Husband—Her Intellect Hopelessly Deranged—She is Conveyed from Miramar to her Native Country.

From the Vienna Presse, Aug. 20.

The event is now known which ended by disordering the fine mind of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico. When the Empress was taken from Rome to Miramar, on the 10th of October, 1866, it was impossible to question the derangement of her intellectual faculties. This state of mind first led to a crowding of chimerical ideas in the mind of the august Princess, which was gradually eclipsed by fears of prosecution and poison. During the first week of her stay at Miramar these fixed ideas were so intense that the unfortunate Empress was incapable of banishing them. Her terror was so great as even to paralyze her sense of sight and smell, this state of things often sufficing to bring about the most appalling delusions. It was then it was found necessary to remove the sufferer from the Castle of Miramar to the isolated pavilion in which she continued to reside till her departure. The Empress Charlotte constantly experienced a sort of moral oppression, but the causes she assigned for this state of mind only proved too clearly how great was the power that enthralled her reason. Her physicians did not neglect to examine her physical state. But all the methods of which science can avail itself, such as percussion, auscultation, and palpitation, only served the belief that her case was that of a diseased mind in a healthy body. The nervous system even was not at all attacked, except by the excitement—a natural consequence upon her moral condition. Dr. Riedel, director of the private hospital at Vienna; Dr. Hek, chief physician of the Imperial Marine; and Dr. Machik had the satisfaction of seeing their diagnosis fully confirmed, when, in June last, Professor Duchek was consulted at their request. Everything tended to show that the malady of the brain had developed itself without being provoked or favored by any abnormal condition of the other organs. Only by this fact the efforts of science were rather obstructed than favored, for, with the exception of physical symptoms, no signs of congestion, hyperemia, or inflammation of the brain, could be observed. So long as the other organs were found to be in their normal condition, it was impossible to discover any rational clue on which to base a methodical medical treatment, which, moreover, could not but have had the effect of considerably deteriorating the Empress' mental condition. For in every dish, in every drink, offered to her, even by her most faithful attendant, she suspected the presence of some deadly poison. Her conviction was so deep on this point that at first she scarcely took anything but fruit. The administration of the smallest medicament must have increased this apprehension; how much more, therefore, was to be feared from forcing medicines upon her! This is why her physician had recourse to tepid baths, leaving everything else to the influences which were brought to bear upon her mind, and psychological treatment.

The most delicate attentions were above all things necessary in order to destroy every influence likely to increase the mental malady, develope mixed ideas, or produce irritation of the brain. Those around the Empress had to appear quite unimpressed with the illusions to which she was subject, and, on the contrary, to seek by a rational division of unexciting occupations to dispel every gloomy thought. But it may be understood how limited were the means at the disposal of the physicians to attain this end. The desire to avoid these hallucinations and nocturnal visions rendered all intercourse between the patient and the outside world impracticable. An attempt was made, but in vain, to induce the Empress to consent to the visit of her august parents, who had come to Miramar to see her. She also refused to admit a lady to keep her company, and declined to make excursions or take walks. Although the latter did not extend beyond the garden enclosure, even most persons perfectly well known to the Empress caused her apprehension, and exercised a pernicious influence upon her condition. One thought only predominated in the mind of the Empress. On leaving Mexico she had promised the Emperor, her husband, that in case her political mission to Europe should not succeed, she would remain at Miramar until the Emperor, who then little imagined the fate that awaited him, should rejoin her. It was then the predominating thought of the Empress, and she was day by so cruelly disappointed, that she looked on every human being as a political adversary, and would see no one. During this period of her stay at Miramar it was tried to divert her thoughts by society, but these efforts were in vain. Notwithstanding this, a faint hope seemed to pierce the veil which had enveloped her mind. The symptoms of improvement which first showed themselves in her bodily condition date from the month of January last. Her appetite became better, at dinner her Majesty rarely leaving her plate untouched; she also began to drink less rarely. Her sleep was calm, and lasted sometimes for nine hours at a time. During the day she occupied herself regularly with reading, painting, embroidery, and music, and in the morning and afternoon she went out walking. In the manner the earlier excitement ended by gradually giving place to a condition having, at least in appearance, nothing whatever of an abnormal character. In conversation her rare mental endowments manifested themselves with a real charm, her memory no longer failed her in making any quotation, except when reading an event of the past or present. Outside the circle of her first ideas she showed a sure and clear judgment; her letters, of which she wrote many, could not be distinguished from those of her better days, neither in style nor in the order of her ideas. Her disposition had no tendency whatever to melancholy; on the contrary, it was not rare that a smile played upon her fine and noble features. But however satisfactory these symptons might be in themselves, they could not cause one to lose sight of the Empress' real state. A more minute examination sufficed to immediately confirm the signs of the existence of the mental malady, which manifested themselves by a moral and despondent susceptibility, and by the illusions thereby created. The dread of nocturnal visions and of poison only showed itself, it is true, during moments of great excitement, but the cause of this apprehension was so permanent, that even in calm moments the Empress was in dread of infernal machines and secret societies, whose general aim, she considered, was to poison people, but particularly herself. Such was the condition of the Empress towards the end of the month of June. At that period an incident happened which effected a sudden change. On the 2d of July, immediately after breakfast, the Princess was seized with indisposition, accompanied by nausea. What we have just said on the subject of the progress of her ideas will show that these symptoms, insignificant in themselves, necessarily had the effect of renewing the fear of poison by provoking great excitement. This was increased by the bad thoughts evoked by the reminiscences of the days immediately following. The 6th of July was the birthday of her beloved husband, who at this time had already been executed, and the 8th of July was the anniversary of his departure for Mexico. The influence of these thoughts produced violent agitation. From her words it was gathered that her mind was constantly engaged with the thoughts of him whose heart could no longer beat for her. She then refused to eat or drink, and was with difficulty persuaded to take some light nourishment. On the 12th of July one of her physicians handed her a letter from the King of the Belgians, inviting her to come to Belgium, at the same time informing her that the Queen of the Belgians would go to Vienna and there await the moment when the Empress should call her to Miramar. The Empress replied without delay, but in her letter did not in any way refer to the King's invitation, simply confining herself to expressing her regret that she could not receive the Queen, owing to want of room. But notwithstanding this, the Empress seemed to be persuaded that the Queen would still pay her a visit, and asked the next day at frequent intervals whether the Queen had not already arrived at Trieste. At the same time her condition grew worse, and her disquietude became so great that she scarcely touched food or drank even a drop of water during the whole day. In her surmises she was right, for the Queen of the Belgians arrived on the 14th July. At the formal desire of the Empress, her physician was forced to remain present during the interview. Two days afterwards, Dr. Bulkens, Director of the Lunatic Asylum at Gheel, in Belgium, arrived at Miramar, and had a consultation with the three physicians we have already named. Dr. Bulkens commenced by informing his colleagues that he had been commissioned by the King of the Belgians to convey the sufferer to Belgium. This communication cut short any further discussion. In a statement which was signed on the 17th July by the four physicians, Drs. Hek, Riedel, and Machik declined all responsibility should she be removed. M. Bulkens, on the contrary, declared that he would be answerable. The following days were devoted to the preparations for the Empress' journey. The physicians were unanimously of opinion that she could only travel by rail. The Empress' physicians had confided her to the care of Bulkens. To show how strong at this period were the influences which forced thoughts upon her mind, we may mention that on July 16 she wrote a letter to the Queen of the Belgians, in which, while expressing the pleasure which that visit of her Majesty had afforded her, she at the same time declared she wished to see her no more. This was a formal adieu. As soon as her growing agitation had ceased she equally refused to receive the visit of the Archduke Charles Louis, who had already been to Miramar the previous autumn, when the Empress first returned from Rome. The strength of the patient diminished at the same time in an alarming manner, and then it became impossible to let her resume her walks. Indeed, it was with great difficulty that she could be induced to take sufficient food. It was while in this condition that on July 29 the Empress left Miramar for her native country, followed by the best wishes of all who have the least feeling for humanity.

HONORS TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Proposed Reception by the St. Louis Radicals—Governor Fletcher and General Schurz Make Speeches—Strange Reticence Regarding Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Delegations of the Grand Army of the Republic and the radical clubs met to-night, to make arrangements for the reception of General Sheridan. General Fisk presided. Governor Fletcher and Mayor Thomas made speeches. The Governor said the loyalists of Missouri despised Andrew Johnson and gloried in Sheridan. The course pursued by Johnson had given hope to every Rebel in Missouri, and was already felt. Mayor Thomas, in behalf of St. Louis, endorsed the plan for a reception to Sheridan. General Schurz proposed to include all classes of citizens without respect to color in the demonstrations, which was agreed to. Strangely enough, General Grant's name was not mentioned.

Is Quantrell Dead?

Editor *Missouri Republican:*—During my short stay here I picked up your paper and saw an article discussing whether or not Quantrell is dead. Allow me to state what I know. I joined his band in the early part of the war, and was never away from it until its close, except while wounded. On the 21st of June, 1865, Quantrell, with thirteen men, started to go down from what is called the Thomas to Samuel's Depot, Kentucky. When about two miles south of Bloomfield a heavy rain came up, and we stopped in a barn owned by Mr. Wakefield, for shelter, where we were enjoying a "social nap," not thinking that our party would travel while it was raining, when Terrell, with about sixty men, rushed down upon us. We had no time to say our prayers, for the fun commenced. We mounted our horses and started out, going through the gate. Quantrell's horse was shot from under him. Immediately young Glascock and Hockinsmith dismounted and exclaimed:—"Quantrell, we will die with you;" and, true to their word, these brave boys fell dead trying to save their chieftain. He was also shot down at the same time, but upon examination it was found he was not dead. They removed him to the house, where he remained all night. Early next morning Terrell returned, and placing him in a wagon took him to Louisville, where he died shortly afterwards and was buried by a Catholic priest. These are the facts connected with his death, which can be sworn to by ten as brave men as drew a navy during the late war. Please give this a place in your paper. ONE OF THE BUSHWHACKERS.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

9 2 1mrp NO. 814 ARCH STREET.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a position as Collector, Salesman, or to make himself useful in any light business. Best reference as to character and capacity. Address J. H., office of the EVENING TELEGRAPH. 2 6*

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 2, the 2 P. M. Express train to Atlantic City will be discontinued.

D. F. MURDY, Agent.

9 2

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces NeW Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls, with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Colars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.

Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.

Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.

Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of

CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 1m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

RARE MANUFACTURES

IN FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

8 27 10thstmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.

7 6 2mdp]

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

September 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the attention of the trade is called. [8 31 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

September 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 31-4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning,

September 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [8 31-5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 3 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1500 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, ETC. BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.

On Wednesday morning,

September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention.

Included in Assignee's sale on Wednesday will be found, viz:—

4000 pairs men's and boys' cassimere, satinet, and cloth pants,
300 suits—pants, coats and vests to match,
50 cases umbrellas,
150 dozen felt hats,
1000 gross fancy soap,
10 bales Russia crash,
600 Window shades,
200 dozen silver plated spoons and forks,
— dozen shirts and drawers,
— bales cotton wadding,
— lots notions, shoe laces, buttons, etc.
— pieces cassimere, dress goods, etc.
— pieces Canton matting,
— lots writing desks and work boxes,
— lots fancy glassware, etc. [8 31 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday morning,

September 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention [8 31 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE-TONED PIANO-FORTE, IRON CHESTS, REFRIGERATORS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, an excellent assortment of furniture, handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered in hair cloth and green reps; superior library suite, covered in green reps; handsome walnut chamber furniture, carpets, etc. etc.

BILLIARD TABLES.

Two superior rosewood billiard tables (carom and pockets), marble beds, complete. [9 3 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 9 rp

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRable Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street, 8 21 12t BURLINGTON, N. J.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, 8 8 1m* Germantown

FOR SALE.

Very valuable property—MARKET street between Fourth and Fifth. DICKSON BROS., 8 9 1m 2t* No. 320 Walnut street.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' compound CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866. 7 12 2mdp

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH. Trade supplied on liberal terms, 7 6 stothsmrp